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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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CORREGAN IN MONTANA

S. L. P. STANDARD BEARER TRITURATES CAPITALISM AND BOGUS SOCIALISM.

Explains to the Wageworker of Butte the Cause of Their Dependency—"Little Giant of Syracuse," Single-Handed, Debates With and Routs All the Bogus Socialists of Butte, Whose Campaign Fund of 1902 Was Supplied by the Republicans.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 24.—What the capitalist papers here describe as "the warmest political meeting of the campaign," and which, indeed, was one of two successful meetings in this city, was held in the Auditorium on Thursday, October 20, and was addressed by Charles H. Corregan, Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party. At both meetings capitalism and its lieutenants, the bogus Socialists, met a Waterloo by the arguments and facts presented by the "little giant of Syracuse."

B. H. Williams, of Basin, Mont., presided and introduced Corregan. Williams said the Socialist Labor Party had been in existence for 15 years and is exclusively for the laboring or wage earning class. It demands the absolute and unconditional surrender of the capitalist class and the return of the government to the people. He referred to "the other so-called Socialist party" and said it has one doctrine for one part of the country and another for another section.

Corregan then began a two hours' address.

"The rich," said he, "are the drones and butterflies of society the idle and leisure class. The poor are the workers who perform all the useful labor, without whose labor the life of the nation would be impossible."

Corregan proved by capitalist statistics that 82 per cent. of the wealth produced by labor goes to the idle class and the producer, the wage workers, is allowed to retain but 18 per cent. The capitalist class cannot possibly use or spend the 82 per cent. and the workingmen are starving in the midst of plenty. The speaker explained why the American manufacturer can ship goods to Europe and undersell or compete with the pauper labor of other countries. In the United States it costs only 18 cents to produce a dollar of wealth, while in England it costs 20 cents and in France 30 cents. American labor is the scab labor of the world and in time will even get to the depth of Asiatic labor, if capitalism continues.

One of the things that helps the capitalists to rob labor is the increase in the productive capacity of labor. To-day one man does the work that required 25 men to do "in the days of our fathers," and the labor saving machinery of the country turns out the work of 400,000,000 men, and while one man does the work of 25, there is no increase in the leisure and comforts of life. The condition of the laboring class is immeasurably below that of "our fathers."

Labor, declared Corregan, is a merchandise and is governed by the same economic law that fixes the price of copper and cotton. The cost of labor is food, clothing and shelter, and the capitalist buys labor as he buys any other raw material and he gets it where he can get it the cheapest. The workingmen by no purely economic organization can get the best of or overthrow that economic law.

Corregan paid his compliments to the Democrats, Republicans, Populists and bogus Socialists. To prove that the party of the latter was a decoy party, Corregan read from that party's papers. Fact after fact was produced that the so-called Socialist party was a nest of traitors to the working class, and that they have fused with Democrats and Republicans and yet pretend to stand for the laboring class.

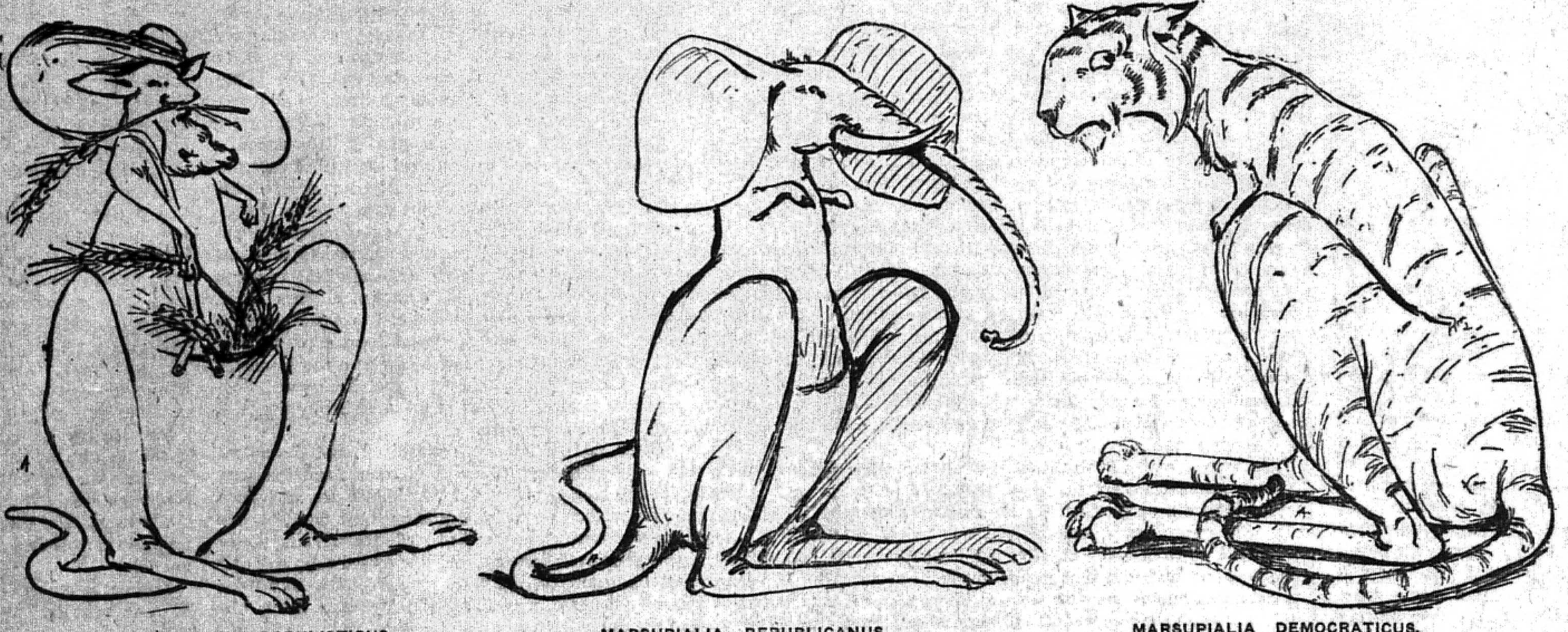
"They don't do that in Butte," cried some one in the audience.

"How about Ambrose?" asked another voice.

"Hooray for Debs, three cheers for

(Continued on page 3.)

ORIGIN OF SPECIES — NEW EDITION



KANGAROOVIUS POPULISTICUS. MARSUPIALIA REPUBLICANUS. MARSUPIALIA DEMOCRATICUS.

For Full and Explicit Details Regarding the Political Cross-Breeding Leading to the Evolution of these Wonderful Hybrids, Read the Platforms of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, Party, and the Leaflet entitled "The Difference."

BERRY ARRESTED

Boston Priest Tries to Revive Inquisition by Throttling Free Speech.

(Special Correspondence.)

Boston, Mass., Oct. 27.—Michael T. Berry, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, was arrested last night while speaking at an open air rally, Hayes Square, Charlestown. The complainant was Rev. John D. Tierney, pastor of St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Church, newly christened, Rev. Tyr-an-ny.

As in former years, the Socialist Labor Party scheduled a series of meetings to be held in Hayes Square this year. The first of the series was interfered with by the police, whereupon Section Boston arranged the meeting of last evening at which our candidate for Governor was arrested. The police having stated that they would not allow meetings to be held at Hayes Square, Section Boston saw to it that last night's meeting was thoroughly organized. Michael G. Powers, as chairman, called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock. He had been talking but for a moment, when a burly "guardian of capitalist peace" grabbed him by the arm and attempted to drag Powers off, but not before Powers had succeeded in having Berry introduced as the speaker of the evening, whereupon Berry immediately took the platform and started to address the rapidly forming audience of workingmen.

Berry began by stating that evidently the meeting would be interefered with by the police, but that he would not stop speaking until arrested.

He called the attention of the audience to what was transpiring within the shadows of Bunker Hill Monument, as an instance of how the capitalist class was attempting to inaugurate a repetition of the Colorado outrages by abridging the right of free speech in Massachusetts.

When the police saw that the speaker would not desist, one of them paid a visit to the Parochial residence of Rev. "Tyranny."

The officer returned about fifteen minutes later, and placed Berry under arrest, taking him to Station 15, but Berry was immediately bailed out.

While in the station, the blue-coated

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What is the Difference?

One often hears the question: "What is the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist or Social Democratic Party?" The frequency with which the question occurs is a crack compliment to the astuteness of the men who attend to the political end of the interests of the class that fleeces the workingmen, women and children in the factories, shops, mines and yards of the land.

In 1890 the Socialist Labor Party set up its standard in the State of New York. It did so because by that time it had become clear to a sufficient number of citizens that the Republican and the Democratic parties were the political right and left arms of the labor-fleecing capitalist class. Whether the government was Democratic or Republican, its presidents, governors, legislatures, judiciaries, down to mayors and aldermen, uniformly threw the weight of their offices on the scale of the idle capitalist class, and against the scale of the working class. The "rifle diet," administered through the army, the militia, the policemen's clubs and the judges' "Gatling guns on paper," at the order of Democratic and Republican officials, dyed the country red with the blood of the workers, and threw suffering into their homes.

The Socialist Labor Party perceived this fact; it also perceived the fact that, with slight reliefs now and then, the tendency was to aggravate the evil—the annual earnings of the workers declined and had to decline; finally, the Socialist Labor Party also perceived and stated the cause of the evil. It pointed out that the private ownership of the land, needed to work on, and of the machinery, needed to work with, enable the holders of these to live in idle luxury, and compelled the workers to yield to the capitalist the wealth they needed to live in idleness, while the workers themselves had to starve on a pittance. Grounded upon these facts, the Socialist Labor Party called upon the working class and all other decent citizens to join it at the ballot box so as to overthrow the capitalist system by overthrowing the capitalist politicians, and to set up the Socialist Republic by the election of men pledged to overthrow the wage system of slavery.

This stand was taken in the State of New York first, in the campaign of 1890. The Socialist Labor Party spread steadily from State to State. The Party's vote increased everywhere. It increased notably in this State. So marked was the current in its favor that since 1897 the election of the S. L. P. candidate from the Sixteenth Assembly District in New York county grew into more than a threatening possibility. In that year the Socialist Labor Party candidate came out second best in the Sixteenth Assembly District. The capitalist politicians no longer sneered at the Socialist Labor Party; they saw that it meant business. They then put their heads together to smash it. They understood that the smashing had to be done in the State of New York, and that it had to be begun in the Sixteenth Assembly District of New York City.

The coming event cast its shadow before it. During the campaign of 1898 several well known Democratic and Republican district leaders, late one night, grew reckless in their talk in one "Humpy" Hannover's saloon in the Sixteenth Assembly District, and turning to some S. L. P. men, known to be working hard for the S. L. P. ticket, said:

"If your candidate for the Assembly in this district polls a bigger vote than he did last year, we will next year take up some Socialist with a large following, and gather enough signatures to enable him to run as an opposition to your candidate."

This conversation appeared in print in The People of January, 1899, with no Social Democratic party yet in sight. The Socialist Labor Party poll in the Sixteenth Assembly District of New York rose over 400 votes in that year (1898). The rising waters threatened to drown the rats of the capitalist politicians, and they hastened to work to save their necks. The very next year, during the campaign stands sprang up on the corners of the streets in New York City, especially in the Sixteenth Assembly District, from which epeakers, styling themselves Socialist, called upon the workingmen, "in the name of Socialism," not to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket. They had not yet a ticket of their own to offer. Their original plan was to capture the S. L. P. organization by midnight assault, but they had come off with broken heads for their pains; it had become too late to gather signatures and they satisfied themselves that year with simply raising dust by howling. Their audiences were furnished by the Tammany heelers, together with that corrupt element known as the "labor fakir," that has since been seen making common cause with Hanna and Schwab of the Steel Trust, and that periodically masquerade as Socialists. The next year they appeared with a ticket in New York and other States, and their name was "Social Democratic Party."

Kentucky stallions are not foaled by coyotes. Neither can Socialism be the offspring of political corruption. The conduct of the Social Democracy has been at all points in keeping with the purpose for which it was created, and, of course, with the element that brought it forth and dominates it, and, consequently, in sharp contrast with the Socialist Labor Party.

On July 10, 1899, a set of men, called together by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," the private corporation that owns the "Worker," of that day, met on the Bowery. Without any warrant of right, they styled themselves the General Committee of Section New York; proceeded to "depose" all the officers of the Socialist Labor Party,—National, State and local—; and decreed into their own hands the Party property:—the Party's name, emblem, and English organ, THE PEOPLE.

This little mob then armed itself with clubs, and sought to invade the Party's premises, and take possession. They were expected, and were kicked down and out.

They then proceeded to invoke the aid of the capitalist courts to carry out their plan of taking possession. By an uninterrupted series of final victories in Court, the Socialist Labor Party repelled the assailants, and maintained its rights. Its name, its emblem and its press remained in its hands.

Thus, twice roundly beaten on the very fields that the above-named little mob had chosen to fight on—the field of physical encounter on the night of July 10, and subsequently the capitalist courts—, these "Volkszeitung" gentlemen felt cold and lonesome, and, together with their kin in other parts of the country, they rushed to conceal their smallness in the "Social Democratic," which has since adopted the name of the "Socialist," party.

The series of steps taken by the leaders of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party in setting up a party in opposition to the Socialist Labor Party, were taken to the tune of "Tyranny!" "Freedom!"

What was the "Tyranny!" that these gentlemen were fleeing from, and what the "Freedom" that they were fleeing to?

The following record of their feats answers the thrilling question:

In 1900, the Social Democrat, John C. Smith, ran in the Worcester, Mass., district on both the Democratic and the Social Democratic party tickets, with the knowledge, consent and approval of his Social Democratic organization.

In that same year, G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis, since a member of the National Executive Committee of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party joined the deputy sheriffs of his city during the St. Louis street car strike.

In the same year the Social Democrats in the municipal government of Brockton, Mass., voted franchises to private corporations, free, gratis and for nothing.

In the spring of 1901, the Social Democrat, Morris Eichmann, ran for office in West Hoboken, N. J., on the Republican, the Democratic, the Citizens and the Social Democratic ticket, with the knowledge, consent and approval of his Social Democratic organization.

In the fall of 1901, the Social Democrat, Andrew Holmes, a political jobholder, as street commissioner, by the grace of the Democratic party, ran for office on the Social Democratic ticket in Peekskill, N. Y.

In the fall of 1901, the Social Democrat, Edward Straub, ran for office in Syracuse on the Social Democratic ticket, and simultaneously figured on the official Democratic primary ballot, and as a delegate to the Democratic ward convention.

In Peekskill, N. Y., Seth Taber figures as a Social Democrat and is a political job-holder by the grace of the Republican party.

In San Francisco, Cal., two Social Democrats, Everett and King, applied to

(Continued on page 3.)

A HOT CAMPAIGN

Milwaukee S. L. P. Saving the S. D. P. the Necessity for Municipal Coal Yards.

(Special Correspondence.)

Milwaukee, Oct. 23.—Last week our comrade, Frank R. Wilke, was in town for a few days. Instead of putting his time in amusing himself he informed the organizer of our Section that he was at our disposal for as many open air meetings as we could crowd in during his short stay with us. On Friday night, October 14th, he went down to 2nd and Grand avenues, accompanied by Comrade Philip Veal, who had arrived in Milwaukee that same day, Comrade Wonderley and several others. The Socialist Labor Party put up its stand on the northwest corner. The S. D. P. was holding forth on the northeast corner, just diagonally opposite from us. They had for their speakers, W. R. Gaylord, congressional candidate, with the assistance of La Follette, Republican. The result of this close contact was a series of encounters between Wilke and Gaylord, that resulted, badly for the "Socialists", alias Social Democrats. Over 1,500 people listened to our speakers, with rapt attention, despite the foolish maneuvers of the Kangs, who were often without an audience.

The following evening we held forth at the same place, starting in at 7 o'clock. This night the S. D. P.'s had with them the notorious Thos. A. Hickey, the man whom the S. L. P. had found it necessary to expel. Hickey was introduced as a man who had been with the S. L. P. and would tell his hearers all about it. However, after one or two remarks regarding the S. L. P., which were in the nature of billingsgate, Hickey carefully refrained from making any further reference to it, knowing full well what was good for him in the presence of S. L. P. comrades, who were familiar with his record.

Our meeting was again a success. We sold 33 pamphlets, a goodly number of copies of the Weekly People, and distributed about 2,000 leaflets, consisting of "The Difference," "Where Wages Come From," "Corregan's Letter of Acceptance," and "Union Wreckers." Besides the literature already mentioned we also gave out about 1,500 cards announcing our headquarters.

We also had with us some copies of

(Continued on page 6.)

WORKERS RESIST

CAPITALIST ATTEMPT TO DISRUPT COX MEETING IN KENTUCKY.

Menacing Attitude Compels Police and Politicians to Keep Hands Off—Excellent Work Done by the Socialist Labor Party's Vice Presidential Candidate in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 27.—For three successive nights, beginning with Monday, October 24, Section Louisville had the services of our Vice-Presidential candidate, William Wesley Cox, to aid in our local campaign, and it is no exaggeration to say that the visiting comrade did excellent work for us. While all three meetings were held in outside districts of the city, the crowds increased with each meeting, culminating with a banner meeting (a record-breaker) on Wednesday, October 26, at Seventeenth and Gallagher streets.

At the last named meeting the workmen remained around the S. L. P. platform in spite of a Democratic opposition meeting, with fireworks, fife and drum corps and the usual capitalist paraphernalia. The Democratic politicians and lackeys will remember for many a day this meeting with the S. L. P., whose mettle they had previously never tested.

Both meetings had been arranged without the knowledge of the other, so when the S. L. P. men assembled at the meeting place at 7.30 p. m. a good-sized crowd of men and boys had assembled. Hearing that a marching club was due shortly, Comrade Cox advised the members to "lay low" and await developments. Immediately after the arrival of the "marchers" Comrade Schmutz opened the S. L. P. meeting, laying special stress on the working class character of our membership. By this time the first speaker started on the Democratic stand, and was rather surprised at the sudden start of the S. L. P. meeting. Comrade Schmutz introduced Comrade Cox. Cox's stentorian voice soon silenced speaker No. 1 on the Democratic platform.

At this juncture some boys who were in the marching club began to come over to the S. L. P. crowd in bunches, evidently sent by the Democratic lackeys. They at once began yelling, and produced all kind of noises so deafening that Cox was forced to stop speaking. Several of our comrades crossed the street and asked the police (of whom about eight were present) to stop the racket of the boys. The police, of course, flatly refused, as they themselves had sent them over.

Four comrades now grasped our platform (Cox descending) and carried the same quickly across the street, placing it in close proximity to the Democratic "stand." Cox jumped up in a jiffy and began to speak loudly; the boys again began their din, and drowned not only Cox, but also their own speaker's voice (just what we wanted).

The police surrounded us instantly, one of the dirty lackeys reaching for Cox's legs, got a kick for his trouble. Our side of the crowd, however, now became menacing, and the politicians on the stand, noticing the spirit that was rampant, called to their slaves to desist.

Cox now demanded that at least two officers be stationed on our side of the street, and we would return and resume the meeting if we remained unmolested. If, however, the boys would resume the racket, we would again carry over our stand and keep the thing up all night, if necessary. That settled things.

The most important feature of the whole meeting was the splendid spirit of resistance shown by the workers present, the majority of whom were on our side, never even once crossing the street to listen to the Democratic fakirs.

The second night's meeting was the best, from an agitational standpoint, twelve books being sold and many questions asked. Press Committee.

CORREGAN'S DATES.

Pittsburg, Pa., November 5-6.
Philadelphia, Pa., November 7.

VOTE FOR CORREGAN AND COX! VOTE FOR SOCIALISM!

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day—Its History, Significance and Failure, Culminating in the Capitalist Riots of 1904.

Written by H. J. BRIMBLE,
Florence, Colorado, 1904.

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THE THIRD EPISODE.

TELLURIDE.

Of all the episodes in the class war that has raged for the past twenty months in Colorado, none is of deeper import or of greater interest than that which is associated with the little town in San Miguel County. The peculiar fascination that attaches to the struggle in "The San Juan" is that it, in a sense, marks a complete chapter. True, the end is not yet. The capitalists of that vicinity, in wrecking the labor organizations, have all but wrecked themselves; and never again will a man who has passed through this period of blood and tears that is written indelibly on the records that bear the history of our class and its struggles toward emancipation, be the dupe of a man who would have him believe that there is no conflict between the exploiter and the exploited. All the sophistries of Ancient Greece; all the casuistries of the craftiest of clericals, could not hide or disguise the fact which the mine owners and the Citizens' Alliance have so conspicuously set before the world. The theory of the defenders of capitalism, that that system is one of free, open competition, in which the fittest may survive, and the best have the chance to assert itself, dies upon hearing the name of Telluride. There, when the exploiters of our class got the upper hand temporarily taken away from them by the workers, theory and platitude were tossed aside and the bold, ultimate fact of the irrepressible conflict, a menacing figure, came into view from behind the empty shell in the shadow of which our enemies are wont to carry out their plans.

Yes, the citizens of Telluride played their part because they knew they could, and capitalists in every part of the country look on with envy and applaud their brothers. Don't think, gentle reader, that you are safe because you are not in these mountain wilds. Telluride may be at your door, with its "complete chapter," ere you know it. Do your thinking in time.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY ATTEMPTED.

The strike in Telluride was declared on September 1, 1903, to enforce an eight-hour day in the mills, the mine managers having declined to treat with the union, even when a proposition had been made that wages might be reduced in proportion to the reduction in working hours.

The strikers immediately opened a supply store, restaurant and lodging houses. I may say, by way of explanation, that, owing to the topography of the country, all the mines are provided with boarding and bunk houses, at which the men are lodged and fed, and, of course, when the strike was declared the union must provide a substitute, which it did. The union leaders compelled saloons and gambling houses to close at midnight and all day Sunday, and the only violence at this time was on the part of deputy sheriffs, who drove miners off the public road and assaulted them in searching for arms.

This state of affairs prevailed for about three months, when the mine managers, exasperated at their failure to operate the mines successfully, enlisted the aid of Governor Peabody, who declared San Miguel County under "qualified martial law." This "qualified martial law" consisted in having the militia, headed by Bulkeley Wells, manager of the Smuggler-Union Mine, pick up, in the streets of Telluride and in some of the houses, men whom the mine managers designated as vagrants. The prisoners were brought before the police magistrate, declared guilty, and compelled to work out, on the city streets, a fine of $25 and costs, or, as an alternative, work two days in the mines. The object of this prostitution of the courts is obvious.

"QUALIFIED MARTIAL LAW" UNQUALIFIED LAWLESSNESS.

A dispatch to the "Denver Republican," December 3, 1903, reads as follows: "Louis Mascani, Tony Mattiri and G. Girardo were lodged in jail for failing to leave town or get work. The nine arrested have been kept busy all day by the street supervisor. They were guarded by a squad of five soldiers. It is the intention to have the men work out their fines for the city. Sheriff Rutan said that he would continue to arrest vagrants, and they could stay in town if they chose to keep on paying fines or working them out on the city streets. The nine vagrants are kept in the city jail, as the county jail is already full."

There you have it, in all its hideous plainness. The strikers were declared vagrants, and put on the chain gang when they could not be forced back to the mines. As to whether these men were vagrants, in the generally accepted meaning of the term, we shall be satisfied later on, also as to the meaning attached to the term by the men who did the dirty work of the mine owners of San Miguel County.

The mine managers scoured the country for strike-breakers, who, generally, upon arrival at Telluride, refused to work, they having been deceived by the men who brought them in. The mine managers realized the failure of their campaign against the unionists, and on January 3 absolute martial law was declared, and a campaign of extermination entered into by the enemies of the miners, backed by the powers of the State. Mark you, the civil powers were still used when favorable to the mine managers. That night a squad of militiamen made thirty-one arrests, acting under orders from Major Hill. Eugene Engley, an attorney, was told that if he would leave town quietly he would not be placed under arrest. He replied that he would stand on his rights as an American citizen, and, if taken, it would be by force. He was then placed in jail with the others.

MILITARY DEPORTATIONS BEGIN.

Captain Scholtz, with a detail of fourteen men, escorted the thirty-one prisoners to Ridgeway, the nearest place outside the county. On the 4th, the arrests were continued, and the town searched for arms. The scene enacted on the 1st gives one a fair illustration of the methods of the men in power.

"Tears, curses, maledictions and prayers were heard at the depot this morning when the train, having on board six union miners, who were being deported, pulled out. A woman with a small child attempted to fall in line with her husband, but was brutally prevented by the soldiers, who forced her back to the sidewalks. With a face drawn with agony and bitter grief, she endeavored to keep up with the soldiers . . . . At the depot the relatives of the men were allowed to talk to them, and for a minute the air was full of tearful good-byes. Fifteen minutes before the signal was given three women came running down the track. One of them, Mabel Marchinado, a girl of 17, weeping bitterly, rushed over the icy platform to the window in which one of the men was sitting, and exclaimed: 'Oh, papa, what are they going to do with you?' Her father endeavored to comfort her, but the girl continued sobbing pitifully. The sympathy of the entire crowd went out to this girl, and some turned away. Then the soldiers ordered her to move on. The girl suddenly ceased weeping, and, turning to those standing, said, loud enough for the military to hear, 'I think it's a shame for men living in this country to be treated in such a manner.' She was not arrested.

"The woman with the small child in the meantime reached the depot, almost exhausted. She purchased a ticket and boarded the train upon which her husband was to be sent into exile. / She cried bitterly, and the baby was blue with cold. 'I am too sick to work and look after our baby alone, and I am going with my husband, if it means to jail!' she moaned. If ever volumes of mute sympathy went out from a crowd, it went out to this woman, whose mental and physical sufferings seemed to grow greater as she bent her head and fondly kissed the lips of her offspring, in a vain endeavor to protect it from the cold."

This happened in America, not in Russia.

At Ridgeway, just outside San Miguel County, the deportees, dumped by the militia, were furnished with transportation supplied by the miners' union.

On February 24, the eating house maintained by the union was closed by Bulkeley Wells, manager of the Smuggler-Union Mine and commander of the militia, and thus closes the first and least significant chapter of the Telluride strike. The storm was about to break in earnest over the heads of those who still maintained the struggle.

BEGINNING OF THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Thursday afternoon, February 29, thirty-four men were arrested, charged with vagrancy. Of these, seven were released and twenty-seven fined $25 each. The latter were told that if they left the county, or secured employment, sentence would be suspended. They were given until 2 p. m. the next day to make up their minds. The arrests were made by the civil authorities, a fact that should be borne in mind when we come to a review of the actions of the military as concerns an injunction issued later. To assist the civil authorities bodies of troops started out in different directions from headquarters at 2 o'clock. Followed by deputies, the soldiers visited every portion of the city and placed under arrest the men whose names had been listed as having no visible means of support. Those arrested were taken to the police court.

Assistant District Attorney Howe, who, by the way, is counsel for the mine managers, interrogated the prisoners as follows: "Are you working? Have you tried to obtain work? Are you married? Have you any children? What is your present means of support?" Judge Holmes discharged seven men, and the remaining prisoners were called to the bar. "The evidence in your cases," said "His Honor," "is conclusive. . . . Under the law I am compelled to fine you $25. Not wishing to be severe or harsh, however, I shall suspend sentence until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. You have three courses: You must leave town, secure employment or pay your fine. Otherwise you will go to jail."

Mr. Howe then explained more fully that if the men secured employment, or made an earnest effort to secure employment, in the meantime, they would not be prosecuted. Thus were the offices of the Justice of the Peace and District Attorney prostituted in an attempt to drive the men back to the mines. I am proud to say that not one of the miners submitted to this humiliation, and next morning they were found on the steps of the City Hall, waiting for the Sheriff to take charge of them.

THE CASE OF HARRY MAKI.

Among those convicted was Harry Maki, a young man whose reputation was of the best, and upon his head was heaped such indignity as, fortunately, falls to the lot of but few. To make his case clear we must go back a little.

Some years ago, one W. J. Barney disappeared. It was said that he had been murdered by the union men. As to that we may say that all that lies against the men is the unsupported accusation of their enemies. It came to the ears of the military commander that the body of Barney lay buried in an old cesspool, which, upon being cleared out, showed no human remains.

About 11 o'clock Wednesday, five men convicted of vagrancy were taken from the jail, and, escorted by Deputy Sheriff Willard Runnels and a number of Troop A, armed with a carbine, were led down near the Rio Grande Southern freight depot to the place where the soldiers had excavated. They were given shovels and instructed to fill the hole. The ground was soggy and moist, and the piled-up contents of the cesspool emitted a sickening odor. Then came Maki's refusal to work. He simply declined to shovel the stuff.

"Get busy, there!" commanded the guard, threateningly.

Not a word from Maki. The others ceased work in astonishment.

"What! you won't work?" said Runnels. "We'll fix you!" and, suiting the action to the word, Runnels led the prisoner to a telegraph pole. His arms were placed around it and the wrists shackled together. "Now, you'll stay there a while," said the deputy, walking away.

A chill wind was blowing down the valley, and Maki's wrists were chafed and swollen by the handcuffs. He was released at 12.45 and marched back to jail, where he was kept, without food, until 6 the next day

ATTORNEYS OF THE MEN ASSAULTED.

The cases of those convicted of vagrancy were appealed to the county court, E. F. Richardson, of Denver, representing the strikers. There it was shown that the men were residents of the county; that they were peaceful; that they had, prior to the strike, earned their own living; that they had money and were self-supporting at the time of their arrest. Mr. Howe, for the prosecution, declared that these things were of little moment; the fact that they were not at work proved them to be vagrants. The attention of the editors of our dictionaries is respectfully invited to Mr. Howe's new definition of the term "vagrant."

County Judge Wardlaw ordered the prisoners released, to the great rage of their enemies. When the miners had been discharged, Walter Kenley, deputy sheriff and one of the witnesses against them, attacked Attorney Richardson, and when A. H. Floaten, a man wearing glasses, endeavored to make peace, he too, was assaulted. These crimes, one of them a penitentiary offense, cost Kenley just $25, and how he got even will be related a little later. I would say, at this point, that Kenley and Runnels are two of a number of "bad men" imported by the mine managers to do their dirty work.

On March 11 martial law was declared off, and the militia disbanded. The men deported began to return, and the gamblers, dance-hall men and others of that kidney prepared to do business. The authorities took no action against them, but the union made war upon those who had made the skinning of the unsophisticated miner a business, and this earned them a double measure of the enmity of the "best people" of the town, who, as is generally the case, were financially interested in the corruption of the community.

THE INFAMOUS 14TH OF MARCH.

The "Daily Journal," of Telluride, organ of the mine managers and Citizens' Alliance, in its issue of the 14th, contained a number of notices, of which the following is a specimen:

"Matters of vital interest to property owners, business men and all who have the peace and progress of the community at heart will come before the meeting of the Citizens' Alliance tonight."

The militia had departed; the miners, disarmed, were at the mercy of their enemies. What transpired in that infamous meeting may be imagined when we read the appended extract from the official organ of the Citizens' Alliance:

"As the Citizens' Alliance was breaking up, the mob was gathering. . . . . Fifteen minutes later, a newspaper correspondent came accidentally upon a group of a dozen men. Each wore a slouch hat, uncouth clothes and a cartridge belt. Each carried a Krag-Jorgensen carbine—military pattern."

I may say, at this point, that the Telluride company of militia, commanded by Bulkeley Wells, manager of the Smuggler-Union Mine, is a cavalry company, and the carbines spoken of had but recently been issued to the soldiers. It is as clear as day that when Governor Peabody declared martial law off he merely transformed a uniformed band of ruffians into an ununiformed band, the power of which for evil had been augmented by the change, as we shall see.

"'You'd better go home,' said one of the group to the newspaper correspondent, who recognized him as a banker. The newspaper man did not go home. He saw the group joined by other men, who also carried carbines. He saw small bodies of men leave hurriedly in different directions . . . . There was a sound of marching men, and from around a corner came a weird procession. Four of the mysterious men led, marching two by two. Following were a dozen slouching, sullen foreigners. Four more armed men brought up the rear. The door to a vacant store was opened . . . . Other squads of prisoners were marched up."

"A big, hulking foreigner, who, fortunately for him, was not wanted by the vigilantes, refused to go home until his curiosity was satisfied. A crack on the head with a revolver sent him home in a hurry.

"Then some one brought word that 'the train was ready.' It was a grimly silent crowd of prisoners that marched, under the muzzles of seventy-five Krags, to the depot and boarded the train. . . . . The short train started with a jerk—no ringing of bells, no blowing of whistles. The train started in silence—but——

"It was a psychological moment. An undesirable element of a wrought-up community was leaving—for good. Some one fired his carbine, and that was the signal. Every man with a gun turned her plumb loose, and the roar of a hundred Krags, the flashes of flame shooting into the air like white-hot needle-points, the demoniac expression on the faces of the vigilantes and the cowering and dodging of the wretches in the departing coaches, combined to make a scene of melodramatic intensity that burned itself into the brains of the actors—never to be forgotten.

"That was the end—or the beginning, which?"

A HELLISH PICTURE.

What a picture of hell is this! The person who could sit down in cold blood and pen this sketch with the satisfaction that pours from every word has missed his, or her, vocation. He should apply at once to the Czar of Russia or the Sultan of Turkey, by whom his talents would be appreciated. The fact, however, that such a thing may happen in free America, and be applauded by capitalist prostitutes of the press, should convince every man not altogether blind that this country, in common with Russia or Turkey, stands in need of a little civilization.

Comparisons, they say, are odious. Yes, in truth, they are—to the man who suffers by the comparison. Let us, for a few moments, institute comparisons between the actions of the party of law and order and their victims. First, from the foregoing quotation it will be seen that the conspiracy against the miners of Telluride was hatched at the meeting of the Citizens' Alliance. Now, the Mine Owners' Association, the Citizens' Alliance and the State Administration have strained every resource to the breaking point in an effort to produce evidence of a like conspiracy on the part of the miners. It is my opinion that, if a man could produce evidence convicting the miners' union of conspiracy in even a simple case of assault, he could name his own price, and get it from the men who have not hesitated to hire perjurers, fill the unions with spies, corrupt legislators and give the members of the State Administration unequalled opportunities for graft. The fact that the mine owners and exploiters in general have utterly failed in their attempts upon the miners must be contrasted with the established fact that not one, but an endless array, of conspiracies can be proved against them. Secondly, contrast the tone of the labor press with that owned and controlled by the capitalists of the State. I am speaking now more of the papers that have taken an active part on either side. While the "Miners' Magazine" has not been without blemishes—what editor is infallible?—it is an unquestionable fact that it is as superior to the press of its enemies as the honest mother of a family is above the prostitute who, for money, sells herself to this or that man. Take the "Denver Republican" for example. In the days of Senator Hill it was, as capitalist papers go, a fairly decent sheet; but now it is yellowest of the yellow, printing anything, true or otherwise, that seems to cast odium upon the miners. As for such publications as "Polly Pry," "George's Weekly" and the "Daily Journal," of Telluride, it is enough to say that, did the editor of a labor journal adopt the tone habitually indulged in by these organs, he would be a free man twenty-four hours—no longer. When not indulging in the most appalling mud-slinging, they maintain a tone that has found its concomitant in the murders, the assaults, the deportations—the innumerable crimes, in short, perpetrated by the "redeemers of the State." Yes, the press of the capitalists may be characterized in a phrase—murderous and inciting to murder.

I cannot go on with this comparison. Space will not permit it. We must again take up the story of the deportations.

GAMBLING RESUMED WITH THE ADVENT OF "LAW AND ORDER."

March 15 "Sixty-five men are in Ouray, having during the night been deported from Telluride and San Miguel County by members of the Citizens' Alliance. . . . Since the strike was declared last September there has been no open gambling in Telluride. Immediately after the miners walked out some of the officers and leaders of the union swore out warrants against the proprietors of the saloons in which gambling was conducted. The proprietors closed their tables, and they have been idle ever since.

"When martial law was revoked last week the gamblers lost no time in throwing the faro banks and roulette wheels wide open. The union men declared that gambling would not be permitted to be reopened, and there was also a church element bitterly opposed to a resumption. Since last Saturday night, when the games were resumed, union men have been gathering evidence. The crusade against the gamblers was headed by L. C. Kinikin . . . . and it is understood that sixty informations were to have been filed against the gamblers to-day.

"The proprietors of the saloons in which gambling is conducted, and a number of the gamblers, are members of the Citizens' Alliance. The mine managers are also said to be in favor of gambling, as it has a tendency to keep the men here. After coming down from the mines on pay day and remaining a day or two the men do not have money enough left to get away, and must return to the mines.

"At 10 o'clock all members of the Alliance to take part in the proceeding had assembled in front of the bank building. . . . The body of men moved up the street to the telephone office, following it to the Victoria House, the small buildings along the way being carefully searched.

"In front of the hotel an Alliance member, who is a bartender and holding a commission as a deputy sheriff, suggested that L. C. Kinikin and A. H. Floaten be taken. Mayor R. N. Rogers, who was following, protested against this, but the crowd paid no attention to his remarks, and the Mayor went home."

This impressive piece of evidence is taken from the "Denver Post," which has since been whipped into line by the Citizens' Alliance of Denver, through the agency of certain prominent business men, who told the owners of the "Post" flatly that it would lose their patronage if it continued to give out the facts of the struggle of the classes and to comment upon the extraordinary actions of the capitalists editorially. Since that ukase went forth the "Post" has become as silent as the grave, and, though it carries on its editorial page the motto, "An independent paper," and styles itself "The official paper of the people," its character may be estimated by the fact that it is so lost to decency that it gloats over the additional advertising that has come to it because of its subserviency to those who hold the whip and the sack of candy. The "independent" newspaper is a fraud.

Doubly interesting is the evidence presented in regard to the gambling element in Telluride. The good people of the East and elsewhere are accustomed to look upon the miner as a being simply unspeakable, who makes life one long nightmare in his desire to be wild and wooly. To those who wish to get a line on the moral standards of the miners and their calumniators, I would simply point to the evidence here presented. The union did its best to put a most undesirable element out of business; to make it impossible for a lot of "tinhorns" to rob men who, out of their ignorance, cannot see that they are being systematically swindled. The position of the business men of Telluride is easily understood. They would not hesitate to debauch the community which they profess to love in view of the fat profits that lie in the corruption. Comment upon the stand taken by the mine managers is unnecessary, when we have said that the chances are that not a few of them are directly interested in the games, and all of them indirectly.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

REMEMBER COLORADO NOVEMBER 8

MICHIGAN WORKINGMEN

As in former years, the capitalist political parties are again out to capture your vote. Their battle cry is primary reform, municipal ownership of street railways, cheap car fare, etc., etc. Now let us analyze to what extent these various issues will affect, if at all, the wage-working class.

When a workingman hires out to an employer, he thereby sells his labor power, or power to labor, which exists within his person, consequently he becomes a ware, bought by the day, week or year. He remains merchandise as long as the system of capitalism lasts, and his price will depend upon the cost of living, that is, enough to keep him in working condition.

Your wages amounted to only 21 per cent. of the factory price of the goods you produced in 1900, while you received 24 per cent. in 1890. But when you purchase retail, as you are forced to do, you can buy back only 11 per cent. of the product of your labor. The average product of every man, woman and child in this country in 1900 was, in round figures, $2,450; the average wage amounted to $440, so that every one employed had to leave in the hands of the capitalist class $2,010. Workingmen, are you satisfied with this arrangement? If so, then vote the Republican, Democratic or any other capitalist party ticket. But the workingmen who are conscious of this robbery and want the whole $2,450 of their product will vote the straight ticket of the Socialist Labor Party. It is the only party that can secure it for them.

Do the issues of the Republican and Democratic parties in this campaign affect the workingman's merchandise character? Will they, or do they, attempt to wipe it out? No! The national policy of the Republican party is expansion, a greater army and navy and protection, which are all intended to help the capitalist to sell the goods he has robbed from the working class by the aid of his private ownership of the tools of production.

The Democratic policy is one of opposition to the dominant capitalist party, the Republican, because it is forced to be the expression of middle-class interests; its anti-trust cry is simply a plea to give the small capitalists a chance to work themselves up to where the trust magnates are now. But what about the wage workers? What difference does it make to the workingmen whether they are robbed by one large trust or ten small capitalists? None whatever! The condition of wage slavery remains. No issue except the complete abolition of the capitalist system and the inauguration of the collective ownership of the tools of production, can give the workingmen an equal opportunity.

Primary election reform is the main issue of all capitalist reformers—under the leadership of the Democratic party in the present State campaign, and ostensibly advocated to root out the corruption that has hitherto prevailed in the conventions of the old political parties. There was no corruption in the Socialist Labor Party's conventions. This shows that corruption exists only in the capitalist parties, where conflicting interests exist and struggle for political supremacy. This "reform" is, therefore, no concern of the workingman, except to receive his condemnation, because under the guise of a reform, they aim to disfranchise the working class. The new primary election law contains a clause that a candidate must deposit from $1.00 to $50.00 to have his name placed on the ballot. Are you satisfied to have only the moneybags eligible for office?

And what did the recent primary election reveal?

Did not the Democrats nominate Republican candidates, pointing out the fact that the law permits unscrupulous men to nominate corrupt men upon any ticket so as to gain their own purposes, and to make another party or its principles ridiculous through no fault of their own. Furthermore, the "political boss" was replaced by the newspaper boss. The money formerly used to corrupt conventions now flows into the coffers of the newspapers, and to the pluggers at the election booths. Is anybody still wondering why all unscrupulous newspapers are booming the new primary law?

As the corruption that was, ostensibly, to be removed, has appeared in aggravated form under the new primary election law, it is used as an excuse to propose to go still further in the dastardly attempt at disfranchisement, and the so-called illiterate—who were deprived of their freedom, and the chance to become literate, in their childhood because they were locked up in exploiters' factories—are now to be excluded also.

Likewise, the secret ballot, which was intended to protect the workingmen voters from persecution for voting against their employers, is now to become a thing of the past because a convenient excuse to remove it has been worked up by the introduction of the new primary election law: Since Democrats may nominate Republican candidates, they wish to make each man proclaim his political affiliation.

Also, the proposition to reduce the number of candidates means that no other candidates but those put up by the ones who formerly had to bribe the representatives of voters—the delegates—shall be eligible as candidates for office.

But the shout of "primary reform to smother corruption," raised within their own ranks, is in itself an acknowledgment of the absolute unreliability of the capitalist parties; hence, since they have condemned themselves as corrupt and unreliable, whoever is not aiming at giving this corruption wider sway, will cease to support those "corrupt" parties. Wellington R. Burt, formerly president of the Ann Arbor Railway, acknowledged that four years ago he bought up Governor Bliss.

He claims that the Ann Arbor Railroad is now back of Warner, the present Republican candidate for Governor. But who has Mr. Wellington R. Burt, the capitalist and buyer of Governors, bought up now? Is he financially interested in Mr. Ferris' boom this time? Surely, to be in demand for the Gubernatorial position by the buyer of Governors, throws glaring light on a truth the Socialist Labor Party has constantly pointed out, namely, that the Democratic as well as the Republican candidates for office are the tools of the various capitalist interests strong enough to pay the sum required to control them.

A vote for those tickets is a declaration in favor of binding yourself and in favor of enabling the capitalist class to gain complete control, not only over the means of production and distribution, but over all of the powers of government. In the future, different from the past, they will not even be forced to take notice of the wage workers whom they will have deprived of a chance to be represented in government.

A vote for the Socialist Labor Party is a rebuke and a condemnation of the capitalist system and all its consequences. And even if the city and ward tickets of the Republican or Democratic parties were not "feeders" for the national and State tickets, you can only lose by voting on those tickets even for the most insignificant job-hunter. All capitalist parties have and will use the police force in the interest of the bosses when workingmen are forced on strike. And their judges will be ready with injunctions to restrain these striking workingmen from interfering with the strike-breakers.

Cheap street car fares and municipal ownership of street railways are also advocated by these parties. But what can a workingman gain thereby? Being subject to the law of a merchandise, what he gains in cheap car fare he will eventually lose in wages. With the small capitalist it is different. He lives from profit, and his labor power is not a commodity. If the cost of the city administration is reduced by an income from the municipal street railways, he will save the amount that otherwise he would have to pay for the same as taxes.

The workingman can be benefited only when through collective ownership—as one of his class—he owns and controls those utilities. Municipal ownership under Republican or Democratic control, is only a partial change of exploiters: bondholders and taxpaying capitalists, through their committee, the city government, instead of private individuals.

From the foregoing it is clear that the working class can only gain from a political organization based upon its class interest.

The Socialist Labor Party, through its platform and its action, has consistently and under all conditions, fought the battles of the wage-working class. The capitalist class, in acknowledgment of this fact, has aided—in conjunction with the class-unconscious workingmen—to put in the field an imitation, known as the Social Democratic, or Socialist party. Its public record, in fusing with the capitalist parties and in its trades union policy, is intended to make Socialism ridiculous.

Fellow workingmen, show by a vote for all the regular Socialist Labor Party candidates that you see through all the schemes of the capitalist class to keep you in wage slavery, whether he appeals to you directly or through a decoy.

A vote under the Uplifted Arm and Hammer is the only effective blow you can strike for your emancipation.

CORREGAN IN MONTANA

(Continued from Page 1.)

Debs," yelled some one, and two voices feebly responded.

"Do you hold a party responsible for the acts of some one man?" asked Neill.

"A party is held responsible so long as it harbors a man known to be crooked," replied Corregan, with force.

The speaker continued his arraignment of bogus Socialists and charged Carey, one of the prominent members of the "Socialist" party in the East, with voting an appropriation for an armory.

"That's a lie," some one yelled.

Neill attempted to interrupt Corregan and declared he would not sit down unless the audience insisted on it.

"I do not propose to let any Montana tough browbeat or bulldoze me," exclaimed Corregan with some show of passion, and then Neill took his seat.

Some one then quoted M. G. O'Malley, "Socialist" candidate for governor, as saying that he had a telegram from Corregan declining to go into debate for the reason that there was no real difference between the bogus Socialist and Socialist Labor parties. Corregan secured some bills and threw them on a table.

"There are $50 for any man who will produce such a telegram or any telegram from me, and if Mr. O'Malley does not produce the telegram by to-morrow I will brand him as a liar."

Neither Neill nor any other bogus Socialist, would take the speaker up. Corregan asked some one to take Neill to a night school. The meeting them adjourned.

Last night, Sunday, Corregan again addressed an audience of workingmen in the Auditorium.

Corregan dwelt on the principles of the S. L. P., explained the necessity of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, the economic organization of the S. L. P., and pointed out the one way for the working classes to win in the fight—through the Socialist Labor Party ballot. His remarks met with both applause and jeers. Corregan attacked trades unionism as organized in crafts and advocated instead industrialism as exemplified by the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance.

"Through the ballot box," he said, is the only way you can win, and until the unions get into politics the laboring man hasn't a chance."

"The Butte Miner" of Thursday morning, October 20, had this say:

"PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE IN BUTTE

"Mr. Corregan, of New York, presidential candidate of the Socialist-Labor Party, will speak at the Auditorium on the issues of the day to-night and will again address the citizens of Butte Sunday afternoon, October 23.

"As Mr. Debs, presidential candidate of the unhyphenated Socialist party, was accorded a respectful hearing by a full house it is presumed that Mr. Corregan will be treated with like courtesy tonight.

"Interest attaches to Mr. Corregan's candidacy chiefly because he represents a different branch of Socialism than the one with which the people of Butte are familiar—namely, the original political movement of that character known as the Socialist-Labor Party.

"The unhyphenated Socialist party, of which Mr. Debs is the leading representative, was first organized in the city of New York for the purpose of defeating the Democratic vote, in a certain ward, and it has maintained its character as the greatest common divisor—in its own mind—ever established in the field of political mathematics!

"It was not instituted in Montana until it became necessary, in the opinion of Republican leaders, to utilize the New York method and try to divide the Democratic vote in the city of Butte.

"In the campaign of 1902 the Republican leaders, local committee and press of Butte contributed liberally to the political funds of the unhyphenated Socialists, the roster of contributions having been published in the Miner shortly after the election that year.

"An interesting phase of Mr. Corregan's visit to Butte is the challenge issued for a joint debate to Mr. Hanford, Mr. Debs' running mate, who will be in Butte next Sunday.

"Of course, it may be somewhat humiliating for a presidential nominee to meet a vice presidential candidate on the rostrum in joint debate, but it appears that Mr. Corregan, being a Socialist, has waived social political distinctions, and issued his challenge to Mr. Hanford in order to get the merits of the two rival Socialist organizations before the public.

"It is to be regretted, however, that the unhyphenated Socialist committee has refused to pay any attention whatsoever to Mr. Corregan's challenge, although the local organization has repeatedly been over anxious to meet its opponents in debate and has freely challenged Republicans and Democrats, etc.

"Apparently the unhyphenated Socialists fear that in Mr. Corregan they are 'up against the real thing,' hence refuse to allow Mr. Hanford to join issues with the leader of the original branch of political Socialism. Where, alas! is Walter Mills and his flexible jaw?"

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

(Continued from page 1.)

the Democratic mayor for political jobs in 1900, got them and kept them, with the approval of their Social Democratic organization.

In Troy, N. Y., John Foley, a notorious ward heeler for the Democratic ex-Senator Murphy, ran in 1901 on the Social Democratic ticket for president of Common Council, while openly declaring he would vote the Democratic ticket straight.

In 1901, a New York City Social Democrat, Albert F. Hoeltzer, appeared as vice-president on an official call for a "German Tammany Hall" meeting on the West Side, without even provoking the censure of his Social Democratic organization.

In Haverhill, Mass., James F. Carey, Social Democrat, alias "Socialist" party man, voted a $15,000 appropriation for an armory, declares he would do it again and his conduct passes even unchallenged by his Social Democratic organization.

In New York City the "Volkszeitung," German organ of the Social Democracy, notoriously took money to advertise capitalist political candidates.

At the election held in Webster, Mass., on April 7, 1902, John E. Carty appeared as candidate for town clerk on the "Socialist" (Social Democratic) party official ticket and also on the regular Democratic party official ticket.

At the same election held in the same place, James Farrell appeared as the candidate for warden on the regular Democratic party official ticket and also on the Social Democratic or "Socialist" party official ticket.

At the same election and same place, Webster, Mass., election, Martin V. B. Back ran simultaneously on the official tickets of both the Social Democratic alias "Socialist" party, and of the regular Democratic party for assessor.

In Peekskill, N. Y., at the election held March 4, Seth Tabor ran on the Social Democratic ticket for village trustee, and was endorsed by the regular Democratic party, whose press did all it could to promote his election, and the endorsement was not repudiated by the Social Democratic party.

In Abington, Mass., at the election held March 3, 1902, Charles H. Bickford ran for park commissioner ismultaneously on the official ballots of the regular Democratic and the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," parties.

In the same town and at the same election, Frank C. Bates appeared as the official candidate on the official ballots of the Citizens and of the Social Democratic alias "Socialist," party.

At the elections of 1902, E. J. Livernash was a Democratic and a "Socialist" party candidate in the Fourth San Francisco Congressional District.

At the elections in November, 1902, in New Britain, Conn., Geo. W. Klett ran for Judge of Probate on the Republican and the so-called Socialist ticket.

In Mesa County, Colorado, C. P. McCary, Democratic alderman of Second Ward, Grand Junction, ran for Senate on the so-called Socialist ticket.

On November 23, the Marion, Ind., local of the so-called Socialist party was reorganized by the State Committee with one John W. Kelly, who, elected to the City Council on the "Socialist" ticket, voted franchises to private corporations. He "had broken no rules" was the argument for Kelly. This Kelly is a capitalist. He is a stockholder in the Marion Heat & Light Company of labor fleecers.

In Belleville, Ill., John Wachter, organizer of the so-called Socialist party, is a worker for the Democratic party.

At the November, 1902, election in Harris County, Texas, E. H. Vasner ran for county judge on the "Socialist" ticket and simultaneously on the Republican, Independent Democratic and Populist tickets.

At the spring election of 1903 in Schuylkill County, Pa., the so-called "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, fused with the Republican party in the Kline township, and with the Democratic party in Rahn township.

In April, 1903, W. J. Johnson, candidate for alderman on the Bogus Socialist ticket in Chicago, received the endorsement of the Municipal Voters' League, a capitalist organization, and appeared among the list of the League's "approved" candidates published in the Chicago Record-Herald, Tribune and Daily News.

At Hartford, Conn., in the municipal election in April, 1903, among the candidates of the so-called Socialist party no less than four—Martin J. Riga, John Rubenbauer, August Hartsman and Albert L. Miller, for Councilmen in the Seventh, First, Fifth and Ninth wards, respectively—are enrolled on the caucus list of the Republican party; and not less than five of its candidates—John J. Fitzgibbons, Henry F. Bamman, Joseph R. Branigan, Alfred T. Tivey and John R. Riley, for Councilmen in the First, Third and Fifth wards, for Aldermen in the Seventh ward, and for High School Commissioner, respectively—are simultaneously enrolled on the caucus list of the Democratic party.

In 1902, at the New Orleans convention of the A. F. of L., the so-called "Socialist," alias Social Democratic delegates, voted for the re-election of Gompers (official report, page 199), despite the man's uniform hostility to Socialism and his endorsement of capitalist politicians, and despite his slanders against Socialism and Marx at the convention itself; and they initiated and supported bills to raise his salary (official report, page 110). One of them, Max Hayes, received the immediate reward for his corruption by being elected to the junketing trip of "Fraternal Delegate" to England at the expense of the hard worked members.

In February of 1902, under the lash of the exposures by the Socialist Labor Party of the corrupt alliances made by the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party with the Republican and Democratic politicians, the National Committee of that so-called Socialist party adopted at St. Louis an anti-fusion resolution. The resolution hindered their schemes. Two months later they repealed it with a vote of 17 to 5. Fusion was restored, and the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party has since returned to its corrupt practices with renewed vigor, as follows:

In 1903, C. K. Hershey, a member of the Mansfield, O., so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, is a candidate for Representative on the Democratic party ticket, with the knowledge and approval of his so-called Socialist organization, which refused to expel him for accepting the nomination of a capitalist party.

In 1903, at Waltham, Mass., the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, nominated a politician, John F. Williams, for Representative. Williams, according to the Waltham "Evening News" of September 24, 1903, "is popular with all classes and is widely known *for his interest in the military, being lieutenant of Company F.*"

In 1903, in New York city, the Social Democrats, A. L. Boudjianoff, alias Boudin, and Simon O. Pollock, the former of whom is this year again on the Social Democratic ticket, aided as lawyer and notary public, an employer to obtain an injunction against his employes, the Ladies Waistmakers' Union.

In 1903, in Sheboygan, Wis., the Social Democratic Mayor, Charles A. Born, appointed a Republican, the proprietor of a scab paper, and two Democrats, to places that the working class should hold. He has also given away franchise privileges to corporations.

In 1903, in Yonkers, N. Y., "The Labor World," of which Dr. P. Bauberg, the Social Democratic candidate for coroner of Westchester County, is a stockholder and assistant editor, of which J. S. Garrity and T. Lehmer, both Social Democrats, are editor and manager respectively, contains advertisements of Judge Kellog, Republican, and M. J. Walsh and J. J. Sloane, Democrats,—just as the Social Democratic "Volkszeitung" did. The paper has nothing on Socialism or the Social Democratic party.

The press of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, is owned by private corporations. The party may expel a member from its own ranks, but it has no power to expel a member from any of the corporations that own its press. The one thing—its press—that the party can place immediately in the hands of its members if it were truly democratic and Socialist, it allows to remain in private hands, like any other capitalist concern. Thus its press runs and absolutely bosses that party, not that party its press, which is run for business, the party's vote being used as a tender by which to make boodle from advertisements from capitalist concerns against whom workingmen are on strike, and incidentally from capitalist candidates for office also.

At Chicago, May 5, 1904, in national convention assembled, the so-called Socialist party, adopted a platform which declares for "the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values," measures that are advocated by the Democratic party and the Single Taxers in the interests of the small capitalists.

At Chicago, May 5, 1904, it passed a series of resolutions opposing Socialist unionism and endorsing the Gompers' type of unionism, which the "Wall St. Journal" triumphantly greets as "One of the greatest obstacles in this country to Socialism."

At Milwaukee, Wis., during the gubernatorial campaign of 1904, its candidate for Governor, W. A. Arnold, endorsed La Follette, his Republican opponent. This endorsement appeared under big one-inch headlines on the front page of the Milwaukee, Wis., "Journal," and was not repudiated by Arnold or his party.

These are but a few of the undeniable facts in the official and unsavory record of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party on the political side. Its record on the industrial side of the Labor Movement cuts an equally broad swath of treason to the working class.

There is no act of infamy committed by the Labor Lieutenants of the Hannas against the welfare of the working class but the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party either shuts its eyes to or applauds. Whether it is the furnishing of deputy marshals to the cigar manufacturers of Tampa, in order to lower the wages of the "Spanish workers;" or whether it is the helping of the employers of machinists to deceive these into believing that they have won a victory; or whether it is the bleeding of the workers for money under the false pretence of keeping up a strike, when the real reason is to support a lot of scamps as "pickets" and "strike committees" long after the strike is known to be hopelessly lost, as in the great cigarmakers' strike in New York City in 1900; or whether it is the base surrender of the miners' strike at the hour of victory by John Mitchell, or whether it was the action of the Fakir Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in furnishing jail birds and Canadian laborers to break the strike of the Knights of Labor cutters at Lynn, Mass.;—whatever the infamy may be that these labor lieutenants of the Hannas have in hand, the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party and its press stand by them, praise their conduct as a "noble waging of the class struggle," and spew its calumnies at the Socialist Labor Party for fearlessly opposing that scabby pack of Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class.

Is there any doubt what the "Tyranny!" is that the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party condemns in the Socialist Labor Party? Is there any doubt what the "Freedom!" is that the bogus Socialist concern is after?

Like a veritable criminal the Social Democratic party traveled over the country under a number of aliases. In some States is called itself "Socialist party." In Massachusetts its official designation was long "Democratic Social party" until it changed that into "Socialist" party. In Pennsylvania its style was "Public Ownership party." In New York it sails as "Social Democratic party." Of course, everywhere it pretends to be a Socialist party, and, aided by the Republican-Democratic capitalist press, it raises confusion everywhere. True enough, nowhere can its defamations of the Socialist Labor Party gain credence. But it is equally true that nowhere are the masses sufficiently posted to see through the fraud; the impression carried away by most people is the absurd one that "the Socialists are divided;" discouragement is thus created, and the masses that would otherwise be moving toward and centering within the Socialist Labor Party are scattered to the four winds—and that was the purpose back of the launching of the Social Democratic party; the labor-fleecing class, together with its lackeys, the "Organized Scabbery," breathes freer.

The present condition of the public mind, created by this move of the Democratic-Republican politicians, proves their astuteness. But their astuteness can have play-room only so long as lack of sound information continues to mark the public mind. This fact points to the burning needs of the present. Sound information must be scattered so plentifully that none but the hopelessly stuffable can be misled. Then none need ask, "What is the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party?" Whoever has brains to think for himself will then be able to pick his own way out of the chaos.

The Socialist Labor Party is the sole political organization that intrepidly and unsmashably faces the foe of the working class. It alone is entitled to the support of a serious, honorable and intelligent man.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

PAMPHLETS
— OF THE —
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
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The Capitalist Class.
Reform or Revolution?
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BOHN IN COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Readers in Columbus, Ohio, are invited to attend our last meeting before election on Sunday, November 6, at Fraternity Hall, 111 1-2 South High street, at 3 o'clock (sun). Addresses by State Organizer Frank A. Bohn. Bohn has been agitating for the party in Ohio for several months, and the message he will bring us from the field of his labor, will be of great interest. Therefore do not fail to attend this meeting.

Organizer.

SECTION WORCESTER.

Section Worcester, Mass., meets at headquarters, 540 Main street, Room 25, the first Sunday of every month.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.

For President:

CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN

Printer

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

WILLIAM WESLEY COX

Miner

COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Not lightly fall
Beyond recall
The written scrolls a breath can float;
The crowning fact,
The kingliest act
Of Freedom is the freeman's vote.
—Whitter.

Next week's issue of THE PEOPLE will go to press one day late in order to give our readers as complete returns of the S. L. P. vote as possible.

Organizations of the S. L. P. are urgently requested to telegraph the vote for Corregan and Cox as quickly as possible to the DAILY PEOPLE, 2-6 New Read street, New York City.

Messages should be prepaid at press rates.

THE SUBWAY.

The opening of the Subway to-day offers an appropriate occasion for some observations of value to the working class. An engineering work of great magnitude, cost and importance, the Subway was built at the expense, and under the direction of the city of New York. The Subway is, consequently, hailed far and wide as an example of "Municipal Socialism." Nothing could be more unfortunate and further from the truth.

Socialism means the ownership and operation of capital by, for and of the workers, that is, the mental and manual laborers of all degrees, who constitute the major portion of society, and operate the means of production and distribution on which it depends for the necessaries and luxuries of life. The Subway means the ownership and control of capital, by, for and of the capitalist class, the minor, unnecessary and parasitic portion of society, who fleece and exploit it through their ownership and control of the means of production and distribution operated by the great working class.

In order that this statement may not be condemned as a mere antithesis, let a few facts be recalled. Every member of the Rapid Transit Commission, under whose direction the Subway was built, is an ultra-capitalist. Theirs was the onerous task of approving the reports and plans of hired experts, and taking part in numerous inspection tours, on which they were all duly and heroically photographed. The company that advanced the finances, at good rates of interest (to itself), is composed of ultra-capitalists, headed by the Belmonts and the Rothschilds. So is the company that built the Subway at a great profit, despite numerous strikes against galling labor conditions. The company that will operate the Subway is likewise so made up. It will pay Subway motormen less wages than "L" motormen, and work them longer hours at that. In brief, the Subway is run by, for and of the capitalist class exclusively. The workers have been and will be exploited in the Subway, for the benefit of the capitalist class, as they have been and will be exploited in the factories, mills, mines and railroads owned and controlled by the capitalist class and operated by the working class. The facts regarding the Subway present a situation that proves our statement regarding its anti-Socialist character.

Workingmen should not be deceived by appearances. The substance is what counts. The Subway is substantially capitalistic, abundantly so.

NO COMPROMISE!

William Lloyd Garrison, in a recent statement on the cause of the failure of tariff reform in this country, makes this fine historical comparison:

"The explanation is not far to seek. So long as vested wrongs are treated in the manner of opera bouffe, the courteous assurance given that the attack will be extremely mild, the missiles gentle, the surrender of the fort a generation or two ahead perfectly satisfactory, nobody except the assaulters can be expected to tremble. The robber defenders go on comfortably with their stealing. Compact, defiant, determined, what danger can come to them from such restrained and scrupulous besiegers?

"The fortress of American slavery once had a like expression. Its tender-hearted opponents protested their purpose to effect a very gradual abolition. Due regard to the rights of legal property and the slave owners' situation was to be observed. Consequently, an era of good feeling existed between the combatants, and anti-slavery talk of distant emancipation created no flutter in an oppressor's bosom. Benjamin Lundy was unmolested while preaching his indefinite abolition in the slave States. It was a different matter when the cry of 'immediate and unconditional emancipation, was raised, for a dangerous enemy had appeared.

"History records that the one effective movement ending in negro emancipation began with the advent of the uncompromising Abolitionists."

To the Socialist this quotation is fraught with deep significance. Its historical insistence on uncompromising action as a necessary prerequisite to success, so admirably illustrated by the failure of tariff reform, is a bugle blast proclaiming the ultimate rout of any movement not based on a demand for the unconditional surrender of capitalism. It points out plainly that the Socialism which advocates palliative measures, "immediate demands" and opportunistic movements, is doomed to failure. Based on a desire for "gradual evolution," or a belief in the possibility of friendly co-operation between the classes, or a "due regard to the rights of private property," as shown in the proposed measures to buy out the capitalists, this Socialism corrupts and vitiates the instinct for working class liberation, and promotes all sorts of opera bouffe performances, with the result that the power and existence of Capitalism are strengthened and prolonged, while true Socialism is weakened and retarded. To paraphrase the closing sentence of Garrison: Only with the advent of uncompromising Socialists will history be able to record the beginning of an effective movement for working class emancipation. Happily, the uncompromising Socialists are here. They are enrolled in the Socialist Labor Party. History has already begun her record.

PARKER AND THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

A writer in "The New York Times" says it is a mistake to charge Judge Parker with declaring the eight-hour law unconstitutional. Then he proceeds to make the following statement:

"A contractor on public work in Orange County violated the so-called eight-hour section of the Penal Code, and, action being brought against him, the court of first instance upheld the defendant (the contractor), on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law.

"On appeal the Appellate Division reversed this decision and upheld the law.

"The case was then carried to the Court of Appeals, the highest court in the State, of which Alton B. Parker was Chief Justice. On April 28, 1903, the Court of Appeals gave a unanimous decision, overruling the Appellate Division, reaffirming the ruling of the lower court, and holding that the law in question—the eight-hour law—was unconstitutional.

"Judge Egdar M. Cullen, a Democrat, a candidate for re-election this year on both the Democratic and Republican tickets, wrote the decision, which was concurred in by Chief Judge Alton B. Parker and two other Democrats and five Republicans, including Judge William E. Werner, who is now seeking the votes of workingmen on both old party tickets.

"Any one wishing further information or verification is referred to the files of 'The New York Times' (April 29, 1903, page 2, column 5, and April 30, page 8, columns 2 and 3.)"

If this arugument means anything, it means that Parker is not to be blamed for a decision written by Cullen, and concurred in by Parker, two Democrats and five Republicans. This is equal to saying that a man who takes part in a crime is not to be held responsible and punished for it. No sane workingman will approve of such an argument. He will proceed on the old theory that such a man is responsible and punishable. So proceeding, he will not only hold Cullen responsible, but Parker, the two Democrats and the five Republicans as well. He will not only punish Cullen, but them all, by voting against both the Democratic and Republican tickets, State as well as national, and for the tickets of the Socialist Labor Party, headed by Daniel De Leon and Charles Hunter Corregan.

The capitalist will then understand that the workingman is not to be duped by specious argument, and that whoever leads or concurs in any proceeding detrimental to labor is treated as its foe, no matter what his name or his party.

A MUZZLE NEEDED.

Roosevelt ought to muzzle Lawson. His is a case of "save me from my friend". In a newspaper reitration of his magazine article declaring that the nomination of Parker was dictated by "Standard Oil", Lawson says:

"The phase of the campaign which confuses the public is this: They see Roosevelt getting help from Wall street, and they say it must be Standard Oil, but it is not. It is Morgan, the always deadly foe of 'Standard Oil'".

Lawson, in thus making clear that Roosevelt is no less a trust candidate than Parker, is doing his friend an injurious turn. It stands to reason that Morgan would not give the aid of Wall street to Roosevelt, were there not a "community of interests" between them. Since such is a reasonable inference, backed up by everyday political and economic knowledge, what becomes of Lawson's fine picture of Roosevelt, the President of such sterling personal independence as "to knock" Standard Oil frequently and severely from a pure sense of duty, regardless of all other considerations and influences? It goes to smash, and Roosevelt lines up with Parker, as a puppet in the political struggle of conflicting trust interests.

Whether Roosevelt muzzles Lawson or not—the damage is done! Any workingman who may have been tempted to cast his vote for Roosevelt instead of Parker, by Lawson's magazine revelations, will now see that to vote for either is to choose between two rotten trust eggs. If he is sensible, he will not so vote, but give the capitalist interests that Parker and Roosevelt both represent, a sound rebuke by investigating the principles and voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, headed by Corregan and Cox—a party that stands for the overthrow of capitalism and its use of political institutions for class ends.

GOMPERS' PERPETUAL JOB.

The annual cry comes from Washington, D. C., that Gompers is going to get put out of office. This cry is always raised before the A. F. of L. convention, and never after. Nobody seems to think it necessary to talk that way until Sammy gets ready to do his annual "Socialist" killing "stunt," in the interests of capitalism—then rumors about "turning the rascals out" fly thick and fast. They only serve to beguile the innocent, and help give Sammy a more conspicuous setting for his efforts in the interests of the capitalists whose faithful "labor lieutenant" he is.

This year, it is claimed, Sammy is going to lose his place on account of the trade - automony - industrialism issue. Fudge! None of the fakirs believe in industrialism. It's too much like solidarity, and neither they nor the capitalists want that. How can either defeat strikes, enforce "compulsory" arbitration, and make scabby trade and political deals, without trade autonomy? Sammy will be elected again, by the grace of both his principles and principals.

The trade-autonomy-industrialism issue will serve a useful purpose, however. Sammy needs the "Socialist," alias Social Democrats in his business of "killing Socialism," and they need him in theirs of "nobly waging the class struggle." This issue will furnish both with the excuse of going through their annual specialities.

The rumors from Washington do not portend anything disastrous for Sammy. Labor, as usual, will be the only sufferer at the annual A. F. of L. convention!

Shall Harriman's railroad interests, or those represented by Senator Depew, rule the State? That is the question that is dividing the Republican party in this State. Higgins stands for the first and Herrick for the last. Daniel De Leon stands for neither. Vote for De Leon!

Says "The Social Democratic Herald": "With the October issue, Wilshire's comes out as a 16-page journal, three columns wide to the page, and abandons the magazine form."

The next will be an abandonment of the "16-page journal" form. Crape will then be in order.

"The Public Ownership Herald," of Minneapolis, Minn., a projected "Socialist" weekly, has joined "The Call" in the list of unborn "Socialist" papers. "The great Socialist press" continues to grow—in the vital statistics of newspaperdom.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

A correspondent of the "Evening Post" is indignant because the present distribution of wealth is questioned. He declares wealth to be a God-given thing, that we all can get if we only try. Then he continues:

"The trouble with most of us is that we don't try. We loaf; we patronize football; we go to races; we spend our evenings in the saloons or at the vaudeville shows; we wait for the wealth that we see around us to be 'distributed,' and when that is not done promptly * * * we grumble and complain * * * * "

The author of these words should be advised to take a dip into the census reports. He would there find three salient facts, viz., (1) from 1890 to 1900 the value of manufactures increased 10 per cent.; (2) despite this increase in values, wages declined 2 per cent.; (3) the death rate increased from 13.8 to 15.0 per cent. in all occupations. In other words, he would find that the more the wage earners—not the loafers—of the country apply themselves to land and machinery, i. e., try to get wealth, the less they receive of the greater wealth produced. A HIGHER MORTALITY IS THEIR ONLY REWARD.

In view of these facts, so indicative of the decreased wages and excessive toil of the workers, it will not do to attribute the present unequal distribution of wealth to loafing. The present unequal distribution of wealth is due to the system of capitalism. By means of this system, a few men, called capitalists, are enabled to own and control the land and machinery, or capital, necessary to wealth production, thus compelling the many, known as the working class, to permit these few to exploit them of all the wealth produced in excess of their wages, while operating the land and machinery.

A corporation, composed of a comparatively few capitalists, and employing from 1,000 to 10,000 men, from each of whom is extracted, in the form of profit, an amount of wealth averaging $6 a day, is bound, under this system, to become enormously wealthy, while its overworked and underpaid wage earners barely subsist, and fill untimely graves in increasing numbers.

Therein lies the secret of the unequal distribution of wealth. The cessation of loafing will not stop it. Nothing but the overthrow of capitalism and the inauguration of Socialism will suffice for that.

BANK DEPOSITS—FROM WHOM DO THEY COME?

John C. Havemeyer (of the Sugar Trust family bearing that name) is not a modest man. In a little campaign pamphlet just issued by himself he says he feels "prompted to discuss the present political situation * * * with the purpose of reaching conclusions that our future experience as a nation will justify." It is axiomatic that a prophet is never recognized in his own country. Mr. Havemeyer, evidently, is taking the necessary precautions to prevent such a catastrophe in his own case.

However, though John C. is not a modest man, he is at least a useful man. He helps substantiate Socialist contentions. Referring to the claim that bank deposits are increasing—put forth as a proof of unbounding prosperity—John C. says, in the aforementioned pamphlet:

"They tell us also of increase of deposits in savings banks, and falsely infer, as they do in so many other cases, that this indicates prosperity. This increase certainly is an important fact if it can be shown that it comes from the masses and small depositors. I believe the truth to be that the increase comes mainly from people of considerable means who deposit as large sums as the banks will accept in order to safely invest their capital."

The People has all along made the same contention. What is more, it proved it, too, by citing capitalist authorities on the subject. Of these, John C. Havemeyer is the latest. Which causes us to observe that, though he is not a modest man, he is a useful one.

The New York Central's electric locomotive was successfully tested at Schenectady, N. Y., on the 27th inst. This wonderful bit of mechanism will displace some of the aristocratic members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and give them time to reflect on and sympathize with their less fortunate fellow-railroaders. Among other things it is claimed that "the design and method of control are such that two or more locomotives can be coupled together and operated by a single engineer from the leading cab, the size of train under control of one engineer being practically unlimited so far as the question of motive power is concerned."

The electrical invasion of the steam railroad is growing in proportions.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

[Rather than try to give a condensed report of the Amsterdam Congress and of what I saw of the European Movement in general, I shall present a series of articles under the above general head, subdivided under special heads. This flash-light method will be on the whole better. It will deal in detail with persons and things; and the flash-lights will, in the end, be seen to run into one another and portray the scene more effectively.—DANIEL DE LEON.]

VI.

EMILE VANDERVELDE.

At the risk of having some friend of Vandervelde's hastily throw this article aside before reading to the end, I shall start with the broad side of the wedge.—Vandervelde is essentially a comedian.

This may seem an insult; it may seem derogatory to Vandervelde's unquestionable intellectual parts; it may seem a disparagement of his undeniable services, rendered to the cause of Socialism. It may seem all that. Yet it is not. None can take really offence but blind admirers. As to these—so much the worse for them.

The Rachels, the McCullochs, the Siddonses, the Booths, the Bernhardts, the Irvings, the Terrys, the Talmas, together with scores of others, have all been actors, yet they have enjoyed wide and deep respect, have evoked genuine admiration, have spurred to emulation. On the skirt on the picture of one of them a great artist gallantly wrote his name with the expression of the certainty that thus her skirt would raise him to immortality. When it is considered that one and all of these stars improved their powers with all the appliances and means to boot known to the tricks of the stage;—when it is considered that skilful touches can impart chin to the chinless face; breadth to the straightened forehead; size to the gimlet eye; hair to the frayed skull; beard to the weak face; breadth of shoulder, depth of chest and roundness of limbs to the shaggy, the shallow of breast and the spindle-shanked;—when all this is considered and the fact is duly weighed that Vandervelde, even if he would, is deprived of recourse to such aids and expedients by the stage on which he stars, then the man's extraordinary histrionic powers can not fail to evoke wonder, and the esteem he enjoys with many may be readily understood.

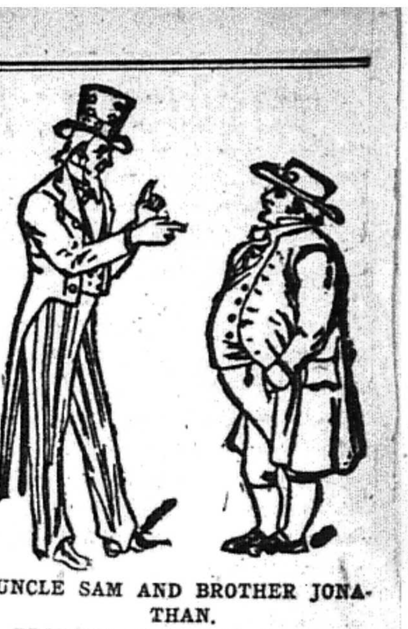
I have previously stated how Clara Zetkin, the translator into German, threw spirit and fire even into translations of tame routine matter, clean out of place. The lady is no artist. Vandervelde is; he is a consummate actor. The conclusion may not be warranted from his conduct when he speaks originally. The manner in which he operates his arms, the studied modulations of his voice, his peculiarity of stepping forward, then stepping back and posing—all these habits may be simply personal mannerisms. His talent as an actor appears when he translates. He translated several times from the German into French. A translator may with genuine naturalness put into his translation all the warmth of the original, provided the original expresses his own sentiments. When, however, the original's views are contrary to his own, when they even assail him, then, to reproduce the original with its original fire is a feat of different category. Vandervelde accomplishes the feat. In his translations of even views that he does not share, he reproduces the vocal emphasis, the gestures, the stamping of feet, the flash of the eye, the pouting of lips, the puckering of brows—in short, all the emotions of the original, however hostile to himself. A speech translated by him does not lose in its rendition, however counter to his own sentiments. That is a gift, shared by few. I verily believe Vandervelde could reproduce a speech of even Jaures, including the streams of perspiration that trickle down Jaures' cheeks, or a speech of Guesde, including the rasping notes of Guesde's voice.

On Thursday, after the debate in the committee on international tactics was over, the Adler-Vandervelde Resolution defeated, and the Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution accepted, the committee proceeded to consider the procedure to be adopted before the full Congress. As stated in the second number of this series, Bebel was of the opinion that no further speeches or motions be allowed in the Congress. He, accordingly, moved that the committee submit to the Congress a condensed report of its transactions, that Vandervelde be the reporter, and that the Congress then take a vote. Bebel argued that Vandervelde himself, the co-mover of a defeated resolution, would be able to make an impartial report of the occurrences. Nobody objected to Vandervelde as the reporter, but numerous were the protests against applying the gag in the Congress. I, for one, objected. Although not mean was the opinion I had been forming of Vandervelde's extraordinary ability as a conscientious actor, I was not ready to trust him with the stating of the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party, which I had represented in the committee, including my motion. For a moment Bebel forgot himself, and started to interrupt me, compelling me to notify him then and there in distinct terms that the Party I represented would not allow itself to be intimidated, and that the day would come when he would learn to appreciate the importance of the S. L. P. stand. Too well-meaning a man and too sensible withal to insist upon a false position, Bebel immediately subsided, and thus saved me the necessity of greater severity. Bebel's motion was materially altered. To make a long story short, it was decided that all the defeated motions, mine included, be submitted to the Congress, as they were; that they would all be incorporated in the report of the Congress; finally, the movers of the several motions were to furnish Vandervelde with a synopsis of their arguments, and were not to speak unless dissatisfied with Vandervelde's report, each being himself the judge of whether he should be satisfied or not—a condition that I insisted on. As stated in my preliminary report, I furnished Vandervelde with such a synopsis, but I took the precaution of causing my name to be inserted on the list of speakers by Troelstra, the chairman of the Friday session of the Congress, in case I found it necessary to supplement Vandervelde. I stood the eleventh on the list. The table of the American delegation was away in the rear. On Friday, when the report of the committee was to be made, I sat forward at the table of the French comrades. Vandervelde made his report. It was then more than on any other occasion that the man displayed his matchless theatrical powers. He impersonated Bebel, he impersonated Guesde, he impersonated Jaures, he impersonated every mover and most of the speakers. He impersonated me, even quoting exactly some of my words. As I sat there watching the incredible performance, I mentally put to the actor the question: "How do you do it?"—I was staisfied, and so informed Troelstra, authorizing him to strike my name from the list. He also was still under the spell of admiration for what he termed Vandervelde's "great achievement." I agreed with him, and he shook my hand rapturously.

I have often wondered at the reasoning of people who condemn the stage as immoral—as having an immoral effect upon the audience. They condemn the actor, they pity the audience. The reasoning seems to me topsy-turvy. If there is immorality about the theater, the actor is the victim, the audience the victimizer. Can the human being who habitually simulates love and hatred, rapture and wrath, joy and sorrow—can such a being preserve the spontaneity of its own individuality? Is it not rather the actors who are sinned against by the audience that pays them for such self-immolation, than they who debauch the audience by such spectacle of suicide of individuality? I, for one, would never know when a great actor is in earnest. His hand-shake, his embrace, his utterances off the stage, can not, meseems, be but affected by the simulation of his profession. The actor's habit once acquired, he seems to me perpetually on the stage. Nor can I resist the impression with regard to Vandervelde. In fact, his career bears me out. After the futile, even disastrous and certainly ill-advised Belgian general strike of a year and odd ago, Vandervelde boasted in the Belgian Parliament that, at his call, so and so many thousands of workingmen rose,—they did and scattered as on the stage; noise, signifying nothing! So with the Adler-Vandervelde Resolution: its fascination for Vandervelde was its stage parade. So, more recently, since the Congress, when, as a delegate of the Inter-parliamentary Union and Peace Conferences in this country, he could not only leave unprotested the eulogies to the spiked-police-club President Roosevelt, but could join in carrying them to the political head of the capitalist class—a comedy within a comedy! And so also did we see him here one day staging in public and declaiming for the so-called Social Democratic party, on the plea of its being "Socialist," and the next day staging in public and declaiming for the anti-Socialist Gompers and his capitalist Civic Federation, on the plea of their being "friends of Labor." Kautsky, as I stated in a previous article of this series, thought that he who speaks well likes to speak. Likewise, it may be said, he who acts well loves a stage. With him it is, Anything for a stage; rather die than not to stage.

Off and on actors have contributed their share towards arousing the

(Continued on page 5.)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am going to the woods.

UNCLE SAM—But you'll be back in time to vote?

B. J.—Not much; that's the very thing I want to escape.

U. S.—And let the thing go by default?

B. J.—There's no default in the case. It is a choice of rotten apples.

U. S.—I certainly don't share that view.

B. J.—Would you vote for the Roosevelt party of humbug?

U. S.—Indeed I wouldn't. Its programme is partly the dry rot of "protection," partly the false pretenses of the gold standard, and the whole doused with expansion gravy. The one and the other have been tried; wages go down in both; in both the workers are thrown out of work; in both pauperism increases for the masses and riotous wealth increases for the idle few. I'll certainly have none of that party.

B. J.—Nor would I. Or would you bestow your ballot upon that sadly stricken "Anti-Imperialist" gold-brick Democratic party?

U. S.—Most assuredly not. In the first place, this gang is as much after a comfortable seat on the backs of the workers as its Republican rivals. In the second place, it is a preposterous crew. It wants the private ownership of the means of production, it wants to keep that up, and yet it claims to be in rebellion against the results of such private ownership. It wants to uphold the system of private exchange, and yet it alleges it wants to "smash the trust," although its candidate is a trust man.

B. J.—So say I.

U. S.—Between the two, labor is between the devil and the deep sea. I'll have none of either.

B. J.—And don't you get tired of seing the two sets of puddin' heads rascals making faces at each other?

U. S.—And disgusted, to.

B. J.—That's the reason I am going the woods.

U. S.—But you have no choice other than these two?

B. J.—None other.

U. S.—What about the Socialist Labor Party?

B. J.—Give me a rest!

U. S.—You shan't have a rest till you explain.

B. J.—Well, I will explain. The Socialist Labor Party is a political party like all others; and the same as the Democratic and Republican parties, it will become corrupt when it comes into power.

U. S.—Are the Republican and Democratic parties corrupt?

B. J.—Are they not?

U. S.—As far as I can tell they are not.

B. J. (amazed)—What! ! !

U. S.—They are not. I have never heard of a single instance in which a Republican or a Democratic politician, from Presidents down to the Aldermen, has sold out to the working class.

B. J. looks puzzled and knocked out.

U. S.—Do you know of any instance to the contrary?

B. J.—I can't say I do.

U. S.—Consequently they are not corrupt. They are put there by the capitalist class and they remain true as steel to the capitalist class.

B. J.—Coming to think of it, that's so Even though they quarrel among themselves, and even amidst their bitterest wrangles, just as soon as a labor issue is up, they form one solid body against the workingman.

U. S.—Once more, therefore, I repeat they are not corrupt. As your premises fall through, so must your conclusions The Socialist Labor Party cannot become corrupt. As the representatives of the old parties are uncorruptible and remain true to the capitalist class that runs them, so will and must the representatives of the Socialist Labor Party remain true to the class that puts them in power and whose interest they represent. There is no instance of the representatives of a revolutionary movement having sold out; the labor fakirs sell out; they do not represent the working class or any revolutionary movement. They represent themselves, and a coward movement. Don't go to the woods. On election day cast your ballot solid for the Socialist Labor Party—for Corregan and Cox. Anything else you may do is aiding our common foe.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

THE COTTON PICKING MACHINE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find a clipping from the Times-Herald of this city, which may prove interesting to the readers of The People.

In the cotton season the question of securing labor to move the crop becomes a rather serious one. The "nigger" and "po'" white, who have been dieting themselves on chile, chitlins and co'n bread since last season, become important personages in the eyes of the farmer and the merchant who owns the former's crop before it leaves the field.

Being unaccustomed to anything like prosperity, this short era of "good times" causes the "nigger" and the "po'" white to become an uncertain quantity and a "large load" of uneasiness to the employer. So it is the hope and desire of the southern cotton raiser to dispense with the service of "Mr. Nigger" as a cotton picker. It has been the constant effort of invention to perfect a machine of this character, for the successful man will reap a rich reward.

Bill B. Cook.

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 19.

[Enclosure.]

COTTON PICKING MACHINE.

Claimed That Successful One Has Been Invented at Last.

Special to The Times Herald.

Waco, Tex., Oct. 18.—It is understood from practical cotton men that a successful cotton picker has been invented at last, and that it will probably be put on the market next season, though the matter has been worked quietly as no stock was sold, a Pittsburg company having taken hold of the matter. Mr. Campbell, who financed a proposition of this sort here in Waco once, is said to be the inventor, and he is interested with the company in the matter. The new machine has two cylinders for gathering the cotton, and these revolve around the plant, pulled by a gasoline engine. There is also a cleaner attachment for taking trash and motes from the cotton. One machine will pick ten acres of cotton a day. It is claimed that highly successful private tests have been made and that the machine will be put on the market next year. Government cotton experts who have heard about the matter are much interested and will watch the outcome with eagerness. If the machines are put on the market Texas will be one of the first points invaded, and in case it is half as successful as claimed there will not be much more need of negroes for cotton picking.

SANTEE IN ROANOKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Comrade Santee, of New York City, who is touring this State for the S. L. P., spoke in this city (Roanoke) Monday noon, October 24, to 100 wage slaves at the gates of the Norfolk & Western shops. He was well received.

That evening Santee, after a few introductory remarks by Comrade H. D. McTier, addressed an audience of 250 persons at Salem avenue and Jefferson street.

Santee, in opening, invited the old party politicians and their lieutenants, the bogus Socialists, to refute any statement he would make. He then took up the development of capitalism during the last forty years, showing the evolution from hand power to the labor-displacing machine. The speaker explained how the wage workers were being exploited for profits by the capitalist class, who own this machine. Santee captured his audience and held it for one hour and a half. Thirteen pamphlets were sold. Santee invited questions, but he discovered that in this section of the country it is difficult to get any one to ask one.

The next day, Tuesday, at noon, Santee again made a forceful address to 150 wage workers at the N. & W. shops' gate.

At the same place, at 8 p. m., as the previous night, Comrade Downig, in a short address, presented Santee, who was asked at once: "What makes tramps?"

Santee took this for his subject. He explained that tramps (unemployed workers) were the effects of improved machinery, which was constantly, through improvements and inventions, throwing numbers of persons out of work, those thrown out of work having to migrate to other places in search of a master, these being called "tramps" by the capitalists and their press.

The audience, which numbered 400 people, was intensely interested, and remained until the close of the meeting. Eighteen more pamphlets were disposed of. Expressions of approval were heard from many workers in the crowd.

Section Roanoke expresses its appreciation of the labor of Comrade Santee.

Press Committee.

Roanoke, Va., Oct. 26.

CAPITALIST "BROTHERHOOD."

To The Daily and Weekly People:—There is a great deal said about "the brotherhood of man," by the capitalist class. This phrase, when understood, means the human family. Yet we see wars carried on among nations, who send thousands of men to the battlefields, with the latest improved guns and ammunition, to kill each other with—men with loving wives, children and friends—men who have never seen, nor even had an angry word, with one another. These men give up their lives to satisfy the greed and avidity of the capialists, who have the brazen shamelessness to talk about "the brotherhood of man;" capitalists who, even in peace, for competition's sake, hire spies to watch and blow up new oil wells. How often one can read of such things. In any line of business, where there is a prospect of gain or profit, the capitalists will not fail to do dirty work. When there is a strike the capitalists hire men to do some damage so that they may be able to call out the militia to shoot down the workers—the men who support them. They set all law at defiance.

Should a law be passed favoring the workingmen, the judges representing capitalism, will not hesitate one moment in pronouncing that law unconstitutional. Such "brotherhood of man" may you expect when you strike for better conditions, against the capitalists, whose dogs live better, more comfortable than you, or your wife and children.

Long enough have you—workingmen—supported and upheld the capitalist Republican and Democratic parties, with the above as your reward. They have not and never will improve your conditions. It is time you woke up to your own interests. Men, have you never stopped to think what the words "free country" mean, a government for, by and of the people? Under such government no judge will dare to call unconstitutional a law passed for your benefit. The reason you suffer is because you allow the capitalists and their parties to dupe you. Listen to them no longer, nor to their Decoy Duck party—with Debs as its candidate, for President—which puts Republicans and Democrats on its Socialist" ticket to get more votes.

To talk Socialism and be a Socialist are two different things. A Socialist dare not compromise with any other party in the least. He must stand for the working class only. To vote for Socialism, vote under the Arm and Hammer, for the only Socialist candidate for President, Charles Hunter Corregan, of the Socialist Labor Party. R. W. S.

Indian Orchead, Mass., Oct. 25.

GETTING FAMILIAR WITH THE ENEMY.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Last night, I attended a bogus socialist meeting. Being in the fight against capitalism, I like to be fammiliar with the workings of the enemy, especially that contingent that betrays the working class under the pretence that it is trying to emancipate it.

The Rev. Woodby (would be Socialist) was the speaker. Mr. Woodby is a Baptist preacher. He believes in emersion when it comes to religion, but when it comes to Socialism, he evidently has only had a sprinkle. He does not understand organization. The most important thing to understand. Organization is the all important feature now and hence forward.

When the Reverend had shot his bazoo until he thought it was time to quit (quite a number of people had already gone home) he asked for questions. I immediately got up and challenged him to debate the question "That the Socialist Labor Party is the only political party worthy of the support of the working class."

He took back water. He said that he would not fight Socialists. I told him that I was out to fight capitalism, and as his party was a betrayer of the working class, I considered him a good mark.

At the close of the meeting I gave out a bundle of "The Difference," that the California S. E. C. sent me to distribute. The leaflets went like ice water in July. Men crowded up in all directions to get them.

There is some good working class material in this town that have been buncoed into the bogus Socialist party.

I will speak on the street next Sunday.

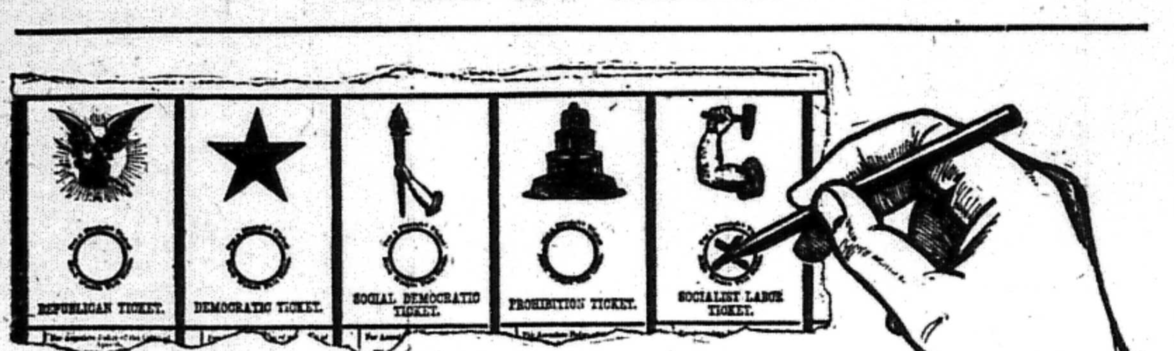
Down with the traitors of the working class.

G. P. Ross.

Fresno, Cal., Oct 20.

VOTERS OF NEW YORK STATE

MAKE NO MISTAKE


REPUBLICAN TICKET.
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
PROHIBITION TICKET.
SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET.

Vote in the Fifth column, under the Arm and Hammer, for the Socialist Labor Party. All others are capitalist parties.

For President:
CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN
Printer
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:
WILLIAM WESLEY COX
Miner
COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS

For Governor: **DANIEL DE LEON**, of New York City.

PASSAIC COUNTY'S ACTIVITY.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Passaic County sections' doings for the week ending this morning are as follows: Last Thursday evening we held a meeting, corner North and East Main streets. Speakers: Comrades Berdan, Ball and Butterworth. The audience was large for that location, the interest was intense. Four books were sold and one sub for the Weekly People secured. We adjourned about 10.30 still the comrades were kept busy answering questions and explaining Socialism till the rain drove us all away.

On Saturday evening the regular street meeting was held in Passaic, at the corner of Main and Passaic avenues, Comrades Ball and T. Walsh speakers. We also held a meeting at the corner of Church and Market streets, Paterson. Comrades Butterworth and Rathkopf were the speakers, the air was very cold, hence neither meeting was very successful. A Jewish meeting was also held in hall in River street.

Monday evening the regular street meeting was held at the corner of Main and Van Houten streets, Comrade Jules Magnette, was the speaker. Thirteen books were sold and 100 Weeklies distributed.

Last night the Section held its regular meeting. One new member was admitted, and regular routine matters were attended to, besides considerable campaign business was accomplished, including advancing three (3) dollars to Comrade selected by State Committee to visit Dover, Port Oram, Highbridge and Newton, to distribute literature at factory gates, and do other agitation if possible.

Richard Berdan.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 26.

UNAPPRECIATED HYDROPATHY.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—On Saturday, October 22, we again held a very successful open air meeting at the corner of Osborne and Belmont avenues, Brownsville, with Comrade Moskowitz as the principal speaker. He kept a large, attentive and appreciative crowd interested for about two and one-half hours. We sold 162 "Der Arbeiter" and 13 "What Means This Strike?" in Jewish, and distributed over 500 leaflets. This speaks for itself.

We are making a thorough house-to-house canvass with leaflets, strengthening the impression, wherever interest is displayed, with our pamphlets, besides taking down the names and addresses of the sympathizers. This work, if carried on systematically, is bound to bring good results in the future. So let us carry it on Comrades!

Sunday, the 23rd inst., several Brooklyn Comrades rallied in front of the Majestic Theatre to treat the Debsite enthusiasts to a sound dose of "The Difference." Among the applicants of the cold douche was the writer. The great majority of the Majestic audience seemed to appreciate the treatment, but the aristocratic patients who had occupied the stage with the speaker, took exception to it, and became rather abusive, but, after hopping around a little while they had to submit to the inevitable—and leave the field to us.

No wonder they did not like it, after all the marvelous stage impressions taken in during the evening. Imagine, the subdued light of the stage, aided in its effacts by the wax arm, with the red stained glass torch, magically, coaxingly and artificially lighted above their innocent heads, enshrining there in its holy glory. Add to this Debs, the glorious Debs, treating them to the great thoughts of our teachers of Socialism, Marx, Engels and De Leon! Yes, De Leon! With his usual modesty, Debs treated the audience, in the most sublime manner to an extract from "Which is Right," about the facts reflected in the social utterance: "Labor Market," word for word. Of course, he didn't give De Leon credit for them. No wonder they lost their heads, the poor innocents!

And then the adroit appeal to the middle class, in its pseudo-scientific disguise—a masterpiece of ruse—and then the peanut appeal to the American proletariat: "Workingmen, I use your label the whole year around. You stand by me on election day!"

No wonder that, after all that, the poor inflamed heads felt badly the effects of the cold applications of "The Difference." Organizer.

Brooklyn, Oct. 27.

"A DISGRACEFUL DISTURBANCE" FOR FAIR.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The tirade against the S. L. P., in the Milwaukee Social Democratic Herald of October 22, throws a ray of light on the "truthfulness" and "moral standing of the personnel of the Herald staff. Said article incidentally shows how the Social Democrats are wrought up over the fact that the ever "dwindling" S. L. P. is able to set up a rival meeting to the "ever-growing" S. D. P. so successfully that—to state the facts and tell the truth—they, the "great and mighty" had to betake themselves to their heels.

Of course, it creates a very bad impression to hold a street meeting as the Social Democrats did, and then see the S. L. P. put up their platform—Ergo—to see the crowd leaving them and flocking around the S. L. P. stand. This the Herald calls a "disgraceful disturbance."

The Herald ought to be a little more careful in its choice of words. It will have all its energy exhausted when the "dwindling" S. L. P. is still dealing blows. Remember that the S. L. P. has more surprises in stock for you. Thus, don't get so excited whenever we tickle you a little bit.

Comrade Veal spoke at the corner of Second and Grand avenues, Thursday, October 18. This is the same place where Comrade Frank Wilke so utterly routed the Social Democrats.

Comrade Veal is a plain, but forcible speaker, and we must pay the comrade a compliment for his manly behavior and the tact he displayed when surrounded by a mob of howling Social Democrats. There was a well organized gang that night to break up the meeting, but they did not succeed. Victor Berger was in the crowd. He became so excited when Comrade Veal showed the audience "The Referendum" of September 3 (which exposes Berger's 'Socialism'") that he (Berger) came closer and closer to the speaker. And as he grew in anger, so grew his bad pronounciation of the English language; so bad, indeed, that one man went to me, who did not know Mr. Berger, said to me that a man who wants to ask questions ought at least speak better English. Now this same man Berger is aspiring to a seat in the United States Congress!

Aquila non captat muscas.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct 24. H. R

"MITCHELL NO. 2."

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find a picture from the Bridgemen's Magazine, of "Mitchell No. 2," Frank Buchanan, President of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, who, like Mitchell, did his little toward misrepresenting the pure and simple labor unions of to-day, in the midst of our last strike, because we refused to sign the so-called arbitration plan of the Bosses. Buchanan came to New York and suspended our local from the International. Then he went to the Kansas City convention of the Ironworkers and fought to recognize a dual organization, gotten up by the Bosses to break our strike, which they did. Buchanan has been re-elected at the late convention to mix another dose of the same stuff, a tonic that will bring the wage-workers to their senses and into the ranks of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.

This so-called arbitration plan is giving the Building Trades Alliance the same medicine to-day, we got a year ago, viz., dual organizations formed against every one on strike and working hand-in-hand with regular organized labor of the pure and simple type.

A Sympathizer.

New York, Oct. 25.

ACTIVITY IN WESTCHESTER.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The following is a report of the doings of the S. L. P. in Westchester County. On Wednesday night, October 19, we held a well attended meeting on Vineyard and Ashburton avenues, Yonkers, and gave out free literature. On Saturday, October 22, we held a successful meeting on Getty's Square. Comrade A. Gilhaus of New York, was the principal speaker. We sold nine pamphlets. It seems that the crowds that attend the meetings on the square are all supplied with our literature. That same night we also held a meeting in Portchester. Comrade H. Jager of New York, was the speaker of the evening. There were several political heelers trying to disturb our meeting, but questions put on an S. L. P. speaker are like water on a duck's back; for, owing to them, the speaker can better bring out his points. Such was the case here. It's not necessary for me to go into details of this meeting. The result was that we sold 40 pamphlets, all we had on hand, and secured one subscription for the Weekly People. We gave out about 600 leaflets, 25 Weekly People and converted one Social Democrat to fight with us.

On Sunday I went to the meeting in Town Hall, Mt. Vernon, it was held under the auspices of the Workmen's Sick and Death Society, a hotbed of Kangs, but the S. L. P. was there in force. The first speaker was one of those who start high above us and after soaring about for a while, come down to earth and boom public ownership. The next speaker was Comrade James T. Hunter of New York. He started right in on the only way to emancipate the workers, according to the clear view of the S. L. P.

After the meeting we butted-in on some of the Kangs and routed them on their own field.

Peter Jacobson.

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 23.

COLD NO BAR TO ATTENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Our usual open-air meeting was held at corner of Queen and Dovercourt Road last Saturday evening, and despite the coldness of the night a very attentive audience remained from start to finish.

The writer acted as chairman, and, after stating the object of the meeting, introduced Comrade Martin, who gave a straight S. L. P. talk and dealt with some of the Laurier and Borden humbug, with which the workers are being fed in the present Dominion election. He showed conclusively that neither of these parties stand for the workers' interest, but only by fraudulently obtaining their votes were they able to obtain power, and that the S. L. P. is the only party in the civilized world that is for, by and of the working class.

One old chap tried to show how smart he was by asking a foolish question, and before the speaker could show the audience how foolish the smart guy was, the crowd did it effectively for him.

Comrade Kemp followed and demonstrater to the audience that the Grit and Tory parties were identically the same in principle, and that whatever little difference they might have among themselves, they embraced one another when it came to the sucking of the life-blood of the worker or shooting him down when he rebelled against onerous conditions. Kemp adduced as proof the acts of the conservative "friend of labor" and his shooting of strikers with regulars. The militia is composed of good union men, and "Labor" Mayor Urquhart, the present Liberal candidate in N. Toronto, proposes enlarging the armories (I suppose to hold the regulars who will be required to shoot the strikers).

By the remarks heard in the audience, what the speakers said went down and will be digested. Ten People and three pamplets were sold.

At the present Dominion election Section Toronto does not propose putting candidates in the field, because the working class is fined $200 if it places members of its own class in the political field, but the capitalist class will not prevent us educating the members of our class up to the point where intelligence and not deposits count.

James M. Reid.

Toronto, Canada, Oct. 19.

DE LEON IN BOSTON

Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily and Weekly People, will lecture on "Campaign Issues" at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, Sunday, Nov. 6. Tickets 15 cents. All comrades should push the sale of these tickets. If you have not got any tickets, come and get some and go to work.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

A. C. W., STAMFORD, CONN.—Parker's attitude on the eight-hour law is fully set forth in the editorial "Parker and the Eight-Hour Law," in the Daily People of October 28 and the Weekly People of November 5. The Times is friendly to Parker and as it gave the letter quoted in the editorial considerable space, its contents may be regarded as authentic.

The officials who were elected at the Buffalo S. T. & L. A. convention and afterwards deposed, were found to have been unfaithful to their trust, in publishing an edition of an S. T. & L. A. journal with capitalist political advertisements in it. They were kicked out as traitors to the Socialist Movement.

H. F., CINCINNATI, O.—1. No man of character, much less a Socialist, will take an editorial position requiring opposition to his convictions and the prostitution of his intellect. Necessity alone can extenuate such an act.

2. Re-read the report of the Amsterdam Congress. It shows the vote on the DRESDEN, not the KAUTSKY, resolution to have been "twenty-seven against three, with Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and one delegate of Poland and of Switzerland each abstaining from voting. The three votes against came, two from Argentina and one (Jaures') France." This is the only vote therein recorded. From it you will see that your statement, "you wrote from Amsterdam that Hillquit voted for the Kautsky resolution," is incorrect.

3. That is something that is unknown to this office. Suppose you put the question directly to "Der Arbeiter." They, most likely, have reasons for ignoring the individual named.

G. D. B., GIRARD, KANSAS—"Explain your fight against the 'Socialist' Party"?—with pleasure, especially as you desire to know the truth. The Socialist Labor Party combats the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party because it is a decoy party, organized in opposition to the Socialist Labor Party for the purpose of destroying the revolutionary working class movement, in the interests of the capitalist class. That the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party is a decoy party is proven by its fusion with the capitalist parties, the traitorous acts of its public officials in voting for armories and other capitalist measures, its middle-class opportunistic platforms and support of the Gompers' type of trades unionism, which the Wall St. Journal hails as "the greatest bulwark against Socialism in this country." The facts making up this proof are fully set forth in the leaflet "The Difference," copies of which have been mailed to you. Is it necessary, after the foregoing, to tell you why the S. L. P. does not unite with the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party in "a concerted and centralized onslaught against the enemy 'Capitalism'"? Or do you think it possible to "onslaught" capitalism by being absorbed by one of its forces?

J. J. C., DORCHESTER, MASS.—B. is right. When commodities rise above their previous prices the purchasing power of the dollar does not shrink in the same mathematical proportion. Take the example he gives. Potatoes sell for $1 a bushel. The price is increased to $2. This is an increase of 100 per cent. Yet $1 will buy one-half a bushel of potatoes, or only 50 per cent. less than formerly.

When commodities rise in price, 40 per cent., the purchasing power of the dollar does not shrink to 60 per cent., but to 71 3-7 per cent. In other words, there has been a loss of only 28 4-7 per cent., instead of 40 per cent.

"FRIEND," DENVER, COLO.—The Rev. R. F. Coyle's assertions regarding Socialism are evidently intended to be taken like his Presbyterian dogmas—on faith. They are made with the characteristic recklessness of the pulpiteer accustomed to having all his utterances gulped down without scrutiny or protest.

Bishop Metz's claim that Socialism is responsible for the trouble in Colorado is merely an echo of a similar claim made by Peabody and Bell, and thoroughly exposed in the editorial "Forging to the Front," in the Weekly People of July 9.

J. H. W., HELENA, MONT.—Comrade De Leon is now touring New York State in behalf of the S. L. P. and its candidates. The comrade who is acting as his substitute has no knowledge of the communication to which you refer, and, consequently, cannot answer. You will find abundant matter relating to the subject of your present letter in the editorial entitled "Parker and the Eight-Hour Law."

L. P., LYNN, MASS.—Your long list of questions will be taken up after election, when the stress of the campaign will be absent. In the meantime read the publications advertised by the Labor News Co. They explain fully the Socialist attitude toward the individual and the State, and give as much of a forecast of both under Socialism as facts will permit.

A. R. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Reportorial credentials for the A. F. of L. convention will be issued as soon as De Leon returns from his tour of New York State.

G. P. R., FRESNO, CAL.—Send to Henry Kuhn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, for a copy of its constitution. You will find the process of bringing and trying charges fully set forth therein. It is not within the province of this office to decide constitutional questions.

R. G., ORILLA, WASH.; J. S. T., COLUMBUS, O.; G. P. R., FRESNO, CAL.; F. P., N. Y. CITY; A. F., NEW YORK CITY; B. H., PHILA., PA.; W. G. C., PITTSBURG, PA.; A. B., DETROIT, MICH.; W. W. E., SALT LAKE CITY; F. H., LONDON, ONT.; H. F. F., SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.; A. L. W., DORCHESTER, MASS.—Matter received.

FLASH-LIGHTS OF THE AMSTERDAM CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 4.)

masses from lethargy and to action. But the actor's part on such occasion is merely subsidiary. A movement in which a Vandervelde is the most conspicuous figure can not but lack the coherency of mature development. Every nationality follows its own course of detailed development. A Vandervelde is the product of the course that the Belgian Movement happened to take. Clear as anything is the conclusion that, valuable though a Vandervelde may be in such a country, his conspicuousness denotes absence of seriousness in the Movement. With greater maturity a Movement grows serious, and then produces other leaders. The leader of the seriously revolutionary Belgian Movement is yet to make his appearance.

MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!

The following meetings will be held by the Massachusetts S. L. P. for the balance of the campaign:

Fall River, November 5—Bresnahan.

Comrades should see that these meetings are held, and properly advertised, so as to bring the workingmen out en masse.

Gen. Committee, Mass. S. L. P.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

THE S. L. P. PHALANX

This year the Socialist Labor Party has unfurled the banner of uncompromising Socialism to the political breeze in twenty States. In Colorado, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin will the class-conscious workingmen rally around the standard of Social Revolution, untainted by capitalist fusion and unbought by capitalist gold, there to again bring the Arm and Hammer down upon the head of capitalism with a resounding whack!

With a platform demanding the UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF CAPITALISM, with a campaign vigorously and rigorously conducted in accordance with this revolutionary principle, amid increased working class sympathy and understanding, the Socialist Labor Party in these twenty States looks forward to November 8 with confidence and hope. Unlike the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party, which, with single tax and public ownership platforms, and campaigns conducted with Republican aid, is endeavoring to capture the middle class and disaffected "radical" Democratic vote, the Socialist Labor Party in these twenty States looks forward to an increase of genuinely class-conscious workmen's votes!

Of all the battles fought by the S. L. P. phalanx in these twenty States the most interesting one, as usual, is taking place in New York. Here the enemies of uncompromising Socialism are straining every nerve to "wipe the S. L. P. out of existence," to quote their own language. Plans to this end, covering future as well as present conditions, have been laid. The Socialists of New York are actively at work defeating these plans, and they will so continue as long as circumstances require it.

In all these twenty States it behooves the S. L. P., its members, friends and sympathizers to make assurance doubly sure. Be alert and active to the end! Election draws near, and every effort should be made to record a big revolutionary Socialist vote, and to see that THE RECORD IS RETURNED AS MADE. To these ends, visit as many workingmen, hold as many meetings, distribute as many leaflets as you can, from now until election day; and, MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL, see that the vote is properly counted: MAN THE POLLING PLACES WITH WATCHERS!

Forward the S. L. P. phalanx! On Colorado! On Connecticut! On all States, with the working class fight! On to success and victory!

STATE TICKETS

CALIFORNIA.

(Copy these names in the blank column on the ballot, November 8.)

Presidential Electors—F. N. Tuttle, San Diego, San Diego County; H. Norman, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County; Sidney Armer, Berkerley, Alameda County; J. B. Ferguson, Tuolumne, Tuolumne County; L. C. Haler, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County; Lars Johnsen Falk, Humboldt County; J. A. Anthony, San Diego, San Diego County; H. J. Shade, Santa Monica, Los Angeles County; E. B. Mercaoler, San Jose, Santa Clara County; George Anderson, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

COLORADO.

Presidential Electors—Nixon Elliott, Pueblo; Mrs. Minnie Mace, Pueblo; Adolph Zeppe, Denver; James D. Ryan, Denver, and Dr. H. S. Aley, Denver.

Governor—I. A. Knight, Pueblo.

Lieutenant-Governor—J. M. Nolan, Bald Mountain.

Secretary of State—H. J. Brimble, Florence.

Treasurer—B. M. Hurwitz, Black Hawk.

Auditor—C. F. Leach, Denver.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. E. Hutcheson, Grand Junction.

Regent of State University—J. M. Sellars; Joseph Michael, Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

Presidential Electors—Henry Hoyle, Moosup; Albert H. Gierginsky, Hartford; Alfred Johnson, New Britain; William Mentze, Hartford; John P. Johnson, New Haven; Abraham Naphalin, New Britain, and Charles B. Wells, New Haven.

Governor—Timothy Sullivan, New Haven.

Lieutenant-Governor—John D. Carlson, New Britain.

Secretary of State—Emanuel Sherman, Rockville.

Treasurer — Frederick Fellermann, Hartford.

Comptroller—Thos. Farren, Bridgeport.

Representative-at-Large—William H. Daly, New Haven.

Representatives to Congress—First District, Charles F. Roberts, Hartford; Second District, Michael J. Bomstead, New Haven; Third District, A. B. Lafreniere, Moosup; Fourth District, Samuel Walker, Bridgeport.

ILLINOIS.

Presidential Electors—William Warner, William Andreas and Charles Markham, Belleville; Matt. Probst, Divernon; William Veal, Jacob Roach, Matt. Epich and Theo. Guenther, Collinsville; A. P. Sands and Moses Fennell, Maryville; James Stirrup, Edwardsville; F. G. Hoffman, Quincy; Val. Martis and John Lewis, Jacksonville; G. Stevens, H. Bloemsma, W. C. Dambring, G. Surber and A. C. Ford, East St. Louis; O. E. Jones, James Moody and J. B. Francis, Duquoin; Henry Woods, Springfield; Walidimi Signori and Geralamo Promis, Peru.

Governor—Philip Veal, Collinsville.

Lieutenant-Governor—Carl Koechlin, Peoria.

Secretary of State—James Lewis, Springfield.

Attorney General—William Yochum, Belleville.

Auditor of Public Accounts—C. A. Johnson, East St. Louis.

State Treasurer—G. Renner, Jacksonville.

Trustee of State University—Mrs. Maria Mollburg, Chicago; Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, East St. Louis; Walter Goss, Belleville.

INDIANA.

Electors-at-Large — O. P. Stones, Claypool; Chris. Schaad, Evansville.

Governor—E. J. Dillon, Marion.

Lieutenant-Governor — Ernest Viewegh, Bridgeport.

Secretary of State—Theodore Bernine, Indianapolis.

Auditor of State—Jacob Fritz, Evansville.

Treasurer of State—Louis Pfefferle, Marion.

Attorney General—Dr. I. J. Baker, Logansport.

Reporter of Supreme Court—George Risser, Marion.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. S. Decker, Claypool.

State Statistician—M. Duttine, Marion.

Judge Supreme Court, Third District—Henry Kuerst, Indianapolis.

KENTUCKY.

Presidential Electors — State-at-Large—Thomas Scopes, Paducah; Lorenz Kleinhenz, Louisville; First District, Newton Fulks, Paducah; Second District, Fritz Metzger, Paducah; Third District, M. J. Clark, Paducah; Fourth District, Jake Pickerman, Paducah; Fifth District, James Doyle, Louisville; Sixth District, Louis Fleischer, Louisville; Seventh District, Emil Guth, Louisville; Eighth District, Thomas Sweeney, Louisville; Ninth District, James O'Hearn, Louisville; Tenth District, Mathew Meyer, Louisville; Eleventh District, Richard Duckwell, Louisville.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Presidential Electors—Henry Noffke, Holyoke; Frederick A. Nagler, Springfield; Herman Keopke, Pittsfield; John A. Anderson, Gardner; John A. Frederickson, Worcester; John Kenny, Lawrence; James F. Daily, Haverhill; Edwin S. Mayo, Everett; John J. Wall, Cambridge; James F. Stevens, Boston; Carl Frederickson, Hopedale; George Nelson, Boston; Frank Bohmbach, Boston; John E. Eustace, Peabody; Dennis McGoff, New Bedford; Charles N. Wentworth, Lynn.

Governor—Michael T. Berry, Lynn.

Lieutenant-Governor—Moritz E. Ruther, Holyoke.

Secretary of State—James A. Bresnahan, Cambridge.

State Treasurer—Andrew Mortensen, Somerville.

State Auditor—Walter J. Hoar, Worcester.

Attorney General—Thomas Stevenson, New Bedford.

MINNESOTA.

Presidential Elector—Charles G. Davidson, St. Paul.

Governor—A. W. M. Anderson, St. Paul.

State Auditor—Thomas Dougherty, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI.

Electors-at-Large — Morris Biell, Charles A. Unger, St. Louis.

Governor—J. Edward White, St. Charles.

Lieutenant-Governor — Theo. Kancher, St. Louis.

Secretary of State—O. M. Howard, Kansas City.

Treasurer — Otto J. Schwitzbegel, Kansas City.

Auditor—Joseph W. Molineux, Kansas City.

Attorney General—Joseph Stief, Kansas City.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—August Netrecht, St. Louis.

MICHIGAN.

Electors-at-Large — Ed. Bauer, E. Smith, Detroit.

Governor—Meiko Meyer, Detroit.

Lieutenant-Governor—Anthony Louwett, Kalamazoo.

State Treasurer—I. J. Le Brun, Detroit.

Auditor General—Charles Peterson, Kalamazoo.

Commissioner of State Land Office—Shepard B. Cowles, Sand Lake.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Axel Gerdin, Port Huron.

Attorney General—John Stettler, Detroit.

MONTANA.

Presidential Electors — Patrick O'Rourke, John Carroll, Silver Bow County; Robert Clausen, Flathead County.

NEW JERSEY.

Presidential Electors—Henry Schmid, Abraham D. Herschmann, August Schroeder, Herman Landgraf, Charles Becker, John Hossack, Albert Grieb, William Creter.

Governor—George P. Herrschaft.

Congress—First District, Ernest Romary; Second District, Edward Gilmore: Third District, Rudolph Katz; Fourth District, Charles Sperle.

NEW YORK.

Presidential Electors—Erie County, Henry Waldman and Emanuel Hauk; Orange, James McGarvey; Monroe, Edmund Ennis and Berthold Bauml; Onondaga, James McAllister, Jeremiah Crowley, John Kinney, William McArdle and Norman L. Philipps; Richmond, Bert Clark; Nassau, Donald Ferguson; Rensselaer, Norman S. Burnham, Patrick E. De Lee, Victor Smith, John P. Gilly, George F. Bussey, Henry Stasius and Frederick Alrutz; Albany, Julius Zinny and George Weisinger; Watervliet, William Sullivan; New York, Edward Kallman, Chas. E. Nylen, Bengt Anderson, Andrew Miller, Chas. C. Crawford, Herman Deutsch, Thomas Ceely, Adolph Orange, Matthew Lechner, Joseph F. Johnson, Fritz Brauckman, Frank B. Sullivan and John J. Leahy; Kings, Edward C. Schmidt, Carl Carlson and John Lindgren; Westchester, M. Fishman.

Governor—Daniel De Leon, New York.

Lieutenant-Governor — Boris Reinstein, Buffalo.

Secretary of State—Anton Metzler, Rochester.

State Comptroller—James A. Trainor, Syracuse.

Treasurer—Harvey A. Santee, New York.

Attorney General—Frank E. Passanno, Troy.

State Engineer and Surveyor—Chas. Zolot, Peekskill.

Associate Judge, Court of Appeals—Orcus A. Curtis, Buffalo.

OHIO.

Presidential Electors—Francis Henry, Sherodsville; Charles H. Evans, Celina; Charles Pandorf, Cincinnati; Otto Miller, Cincinnati; Charles Henke, Cincinnati; J. H. Rooke, Hamilton; John Snider, Somerdale; Octave M. Held, Columbus; Christ Ballo, Canton; Theodore A. Goerke, Canton; John H. Behr, Akron; Andy Nesbit, Bellaire; Henry Piper, Geneva; Peter Faber, Grafton; John Able, Buchtel; Rudolph Boehm, Cleveland, and William Zillmer, Cleveland.

Secretary of State—John H. T. Juergens, Canton.

Judge of Supreme Court—William B. Cooper, Somerdale.

Clerk of Supreme Court—John R. Fraser, Dayton.

Member Board of Public Works—J. H. Nordholt, Hamilton.

Dairy and Food Commissioner—Robert Cameron, Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Judge of Supreme Court—A. A. Grant, Scranton.

RHODE ISLAND.

Presidential Electors — Bernard J. Murray, Everett J. Bowers, Thomas Donohue and Adolph Guldbrandsen.

Governor—Peter McDermott.

Lieutenant-Governor — Thomas F. Herrick.

Attorney General—James McGuigan.

State Treasurer—Moses Fassell.

TEXAS.

Presidential Electors—A. S. Dowler, Waco County; F. A. Peters, Harris County.

Governor — Frank Leitner, Bexar County.

Lieutenant-Governor—Charles Joseph Pollard, Dimmitt County.

VIRGINIA.

Electors-at-Large—Alex. B. McCullock, Manchester; Hugh D. MacTier, Roanoke City.

District Electors — First District, Hugh Bolton, Hampton; Second District, Edward Schade, Newport News; Third District, Otto Biersch, Richmond City; Fourth District, B. D. Downey, Roanoke City; Fifth District, Charles Rudolph, Elizabeth City; Sixth District, John D. Goodman, Roanoke City; Seventh District, Thomas A. Hollins, Fairmount; Eighth District, W. T. Welsh, Roanoke City; Ninth District, Wilfrid Rutherford, Howard's Good; Tenth District, Edward Smith, Roanoke City.

WASHINGTON.

Presidential Electors—P. Driscoll, T. Bernett, Seattle; A. Saunders, E. Anderson, E. Rush, Tacoma.

Governor—William McCormick, Seattle.

Lieutenant-Governor—J. C. Anderson, Tacoma.

Secretary of State—J. C. Schaffer, Seattle.

Attorney General—V. Crossmann, Seattle.

State Treasurer—S. M. Dehley, Seattle.

State Auditor—J. Lee, Tacoma.

Superintendent of Schools—J. J. Wood, North Yakima.

Land Commissioner—T. H. Conant, Tacoma.

Supreme Court Judges—A. Brearcliff, J. M. Monette, Seattle.

Congressional—A. Bonstein, Bellingham; G. Norling, Pasco; J. McDonald, Tacoma.

WISCONSIN.

Presidential Electors—Theo, Horn, Milwaukee; Carl Schultz, Williamsburg (Town Milwaukee); Fred Farchmin, Sheboygan; Henry Meyer, Sheboygan; Nick. Semmelhack, Sheboygan; Paul Unruh, Milwaukee; Carl Bartsch, Milwaukee; Rudolph Kier, Milwaukee; Carl Pietsch, Milwaukee; Carl Slabey, Milwaukee; Ernst Wegner, Milwaukee, and William Pietsch, Milwaukee.

Governor—Charles M. Minkley, Milwaukee.

Lieutenant-Governor—O. T. Rosaas, Superior.

State Secretary—Michael Gross, Milwaukee.

State Treasurer—Henry D. Puck, Superior.

State Superintendent—Fred Schultz, Sheboygan.

Railroad Commissioner—Carl Gross, Milwaukee.

Commissioner of Insurance—William Beyer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Socialist Labor Party organizations are requested to telegraph the returns of the S. L. P. vote at the earliest possible moment to the Daily People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York city. In sending reports the presidential vote of the 1900 election should also be given. Messages should be prepaid. They will be subject to press rates.

BERRY ARRESTED.

(Continued from page 1)

busied himself by wiring other dignitaries of capitalism. Finally he came back from the 'phone, and asked Berry, "If we let you go, will you hold any more meetings in Hayes Square?" To argument of capitalism in charge which Berry replied: "I stand upon my constitutional rights as a citizen of this commonwealth, and will speak anywhere and everywhere the Socialist Labor Party desires me to speak. I am the representative of that organization."

When the lieutenant in charge found that Berry could not be bluffed, he entered the charge of "Disturbing the peace" on the blotter.

The officer who made the arrest stated that he would not have interfered with the meeting had not "Tyranny" made a complaint to the police department.

This "reverend" upholder of capitalist "morality" now assumes the immoral position of denying that he had entered such a complaint to the police, and when interviewed this morning by a representative of the Boston "American," he (Rev. "Tyranny") goaded to desperation, understanding that it is five hundred years since the Inquisition, flew into a rage, and vomiting a torrent of abusive language upon the head of the pencil-pusher, he bade him go, saying: "What right have you to interrogate me?"

The Socialist Labor Party will defend the right of free speech against the whole brigade of capitalist upholders, clerical and lay, and will carry this case to the full Bench, if necessary. Michael T. Berry.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

The 6th Assembly District, Socialist Labor Party of Brooklyn, have arranged a ratification meeting to be held on Sunday evening, November 6, at the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Club, 813 Park avenue.

The speakers on this occasion will be William H. Carroll and Henry Jager.

Republicans, Democrats, Kangaroos, etc., have been invited to be present and take the platform to present their side of the argument and enter into discussion after the speakers have addressed the meeting.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

A HOT CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from page 1)

a paper called "The Referendum," which is published in Minnesota by a member of the S. D. P., there called the Public Ownership party, containing various articles exposing the crookedness in the S. D. P. in Wisconsin, Victor Berger in particular.

This was more than the Social Democrats could stand. They attempted to deny that the paper referred to was published by anyone belonging to their party, when they were shown by the paper itself that its publisher was an electoral candidate on their Minnesota State ticket, they said the man ought to be thrown out of their party because he had been in an asylum and in jail. Great logic, this, on the part of the S. D. P. When their candidates for president, Eugene V. Debs, tours the country he is frequently introduced as "the man who was in Woodstock jail," and yet here is another man they wish thrown out because he has been in jail.

The next night we were again at the same corner.

At all three of the foregoing mentioned meetings, although we had only two speakers, we did good work. The eagerness and attention with which the workers listened to our comrades expound clear cut, class conscious, revolutionary Socialism will, no doubt, show in increased results at the election.

On Friday evening, October 14th, the same night that some of our comrades were preaching to the workers the gospel of salvation from wage slavery on one of the down town streets, the local branch No. 156 of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society had invited both the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party to furnish a speaker for the purpose of explaining the difference between the two parties. A special meeting was called for the purpose. Our party sent Comrade Chas. H. Minkley, while the S. D. P. failed to send any speaker at all, not even according the secretary of the organization named, the courtesy of replying to the invitation to furnish a speaker.

The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society is an organization composed of Social Democrats, comrades of the S. L. P., and others, the Social Democrats and sympathizers of the S. D. P. being largely in the majority.

Comrade Minkley spoke for something over half an hour and showed very clearly, by citing passages from Marx, Engles and Kautsky, the foolishness of state capitalism, termed "Socialism" by the Social Democrats, and explained revolutionary Socialism to perfection. He proved conclusively that the Social Democratic party was nothing else than a political organization for the purpose of furthering the personal aim and ideals of such grafters as Berger, Gaylord, etc.

The hall was filled to the doors, containing about 250 people, who were not only members, but others who had come there for the express purpose of having explained to them the difference between the two parties.

The applause that greeted Minkley when he had finished was such as was never witnessed in any of our meetings before.

In the following issue of the Wisconsin "Vorwaerts" Berger had one of his usual articles against the S. L. P., but proved nothing. He claimed the members of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, which he called a "certain organization," had been misled by us and made the "mistake" of asking us to furnish a speaker. The members, however, of that "certain organization" will know what to think hereafter of such a dirty sheet.

For November 5, the Brewers' Union has invited the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party to furnish speakers, for the purpose of explaining the difference between the two organizations. We have decided to send Comrade Minkley, as the addresses will be in German.

The Social Democratic party asks for municipal coal yards. They won't need any. We will keep them warm with their platform. Ice is what they require.

J. V.

SWEDISH RALLY IN WORCESTER.

The Scandinavian S. L. P. Club of Worcester, will hold a rally next Sunday, November 6, at 3 p. m. in its meeting hall, 540 Main street, Room 25. George Loke will speak in Swedish and present facts to prove that the Socialist Labor Party is the only party that stands for freedom of the workers. Tell your Swedish speaking friends to come and be enlightened and find out where they belong.

BRONX RATIFICATION MEETING.

Bronx Borough Ratification Meeting of the Socialist Labor Party wil be held on Saturday evening, November 5th, at North Side Hall, 138th street, near Willis avenue, Bronx (opposite 138th street "L" station).

Daniel De Leon, candidate for Governor, James T. Hunter and H. A. Santee will address the meeting. Readers of the Daily People! come en mass and bring your friends.

TRADE UNION ATTITUDE

OF THE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention, 1904.

As the navel string, designed to supply nourishment to the foetus, at times threatens its life, and, if left alone, actually throttles the child, so the bulk of what is called the Trades Union Movement of America—typified by Samuel Gompers, his lieutenants on the Hanna-Cleveland Civic Federation, and their American Federation of Labor in general—surely originating in a natural navel string intended to nourish, promote and accomplish the emancipation of the working class, now threatens to throttle the Labor Movement, and as such has become what the capitalist "Wall Street Journal" triumphantly greeted it with—"One of the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism."

The Trades Union is a breath of the class struggle, and as such its mission is to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, drill the working class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests, solidify it for the accomplishment of its emancipation, and prepare the organized form of the Socialist Republic. The said Gompers-type of Unionism brings about exactly the reverse of each of these requirements.

So far from drilling the working class in the theoretic understanding of its interests, Gompers Unionism befogs the workingman's intellect with capitalist economics, and it hounds Socialist or working class economics out of its camp under the false pretence that such economic teachings are "politics", and that they "divide the working class."

So far from solidifying the working class, Gompers Unionism keeps the workers hopelessly divided. By means of a perverse system of Chinese Walls of high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of apprentices and other guild devices intended to keep out members, and keep the jobs to itself, Gompers Unionism splits the working class into two camps that rend each other for jobs. And, with the effrontery and arrogance of the old guilds, Gompers Unionism claims "sacredness" for itself while it adds insult to injury by denouncing its compulsory adversaries as "scabs."

So far from resisting the encroachments of the capitalist class, Gompers Unionism acts as a "parachute" to the downward course of Labor's conditions, rendering the decline insensible and even seeking to conceal it. Even the doctored Census records a decline in earnings; the statistics of labor's "accidents" and mortality, imperfect though they are, read like the reports of murderous battles; and proverb wisdom, ever the reflex of wide observation, discloses the general condition of our working class in the ghastly maxim: "If a workingman has reached 40 years, take him out and shoot him; he is too worn-out to be of service, and too poor to take care of himself."

So far, accordingly, from preparing the organized form of the Socialist Republic, Gompers Unionism is a prop of capitalist society; it is a wheel in the machinery of capitalism; it is essentially the revamped guild of capitalism in the days of capitalist infancy; it is a job-Trust—and as such, is no part of the Labor Movement.

True to its guild character and capitalist spirit, Gompers Unionism is seen to foment racial animosities; it is seen resoluting in favor of the wars in which the nation's ruling class sacrifices the working class in pursuit of the giddy interests of the capitalist class; it turns itself into advertising agencies for competing employers; it is seen a plastic tool in the hands of stock-jobbers, ready to help "bull" or "bear" the stock of a corporation by the stoppage or the initiation of a strike, as the case may be;—and so to the end of its guild-capitalist track.

In Europe, such organizations exist in Russia, brought together by the industry of the Russian Police, or in England, where, as in America, the union navel string of the Labor Movement preceded the advent of Socialism. They are virtually unknown, or are known only as "conflagrations under control" in France or in Germany, where the Socialist Movement had the lead, and where, as happened in Germany, the higher tone of Socialism broke up the abortion, at times with cudgels, when it put in its appearance in the shape of the Hirsch-Dunker unions. Accordingly, to claim for such organizations that they come under the category of the bodies that the Internationl Socialist Congresses of Brussels, Zurich and London pronounced "a necessity in the struggle that makes for the emancipation of the working class", is an act of mixed knavery and stupidity that does credit to the beneficiaries of Gompers Unionism who dominate the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party; and the act is exclusively one of knavery, when, again quoting those Congresses, the aforesaid beneficiaries declare it to be "the duty of all wage earners to join the unions of their trade"—unions, that, as stated above, the bulk of the wage earners cannot join without they were to break through the doors with axes, and over the prostrate bodies of those selfsame Socialist, alias Social Democratic Gompers unionists.

By the light of these facts we renew the Party's declarations, made in 1896 and 1900, in congratulation of the birth of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. And we urgently impress upon the members of the Socialist Labor Party and all sympathizers the necessity of ceaseless propaganda in the interest of that body; and we expect of them that they will join the Local Mixed or Trade Alliances which may now exist in their several localities, and do all that lies in their power to organize such Alliances where none now exist, to the end that the working class of the land may be correctly organized on the economic field, and the structure of the Socialist Republic may rise unhampered by the crumbling influences of the Gompers form of unionism, thus ending once and for all time such disgraceful happenings as have taken place on the field of Labor in this country under the guidance of the Gompers form of unionism—happenings which are calculated to strengthen the arm of the capitalist class in its work of Coolieizing the working class of the land, as has been instanced on numberless occasions both on the part of the A. F. of L. and that caricature of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the American Labor Union, the conduct of which has resulted in the present Colorado outrages upon the working class.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 850 Market street Room 40. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P.—Section Headquarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each month.

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P. meets in Room 3, Richmond Hall, Richmond street W., every second and fourth Wednesdays. Workingmen cordially invited.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307½ Pine Street Room 6.

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CONNECTICUT S. L. P. VOTERS!

The Connecticut State Executive Committee has sent out ballots to all available addresses in the State, but if one or the other parcel should have been miscarried, or if readers and sympathizers who wish to have some, and have not received any, they should at once notify the undersigned, and the desired ballots will be sent.

A. Gierginsky,
136 Governor street, Hartford, Conn.

CORREGAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Charles H. Corregan, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for President, will speak on the East Plaza, City Hall, on Monday evening, November 7. Readers of The People and sympathizers are invited to attend.

NOTICE!

Owing to pressure of campaign matter some of the official notices have been left out.